

The **ATHLETIC
JOURNAL**



August, 1925

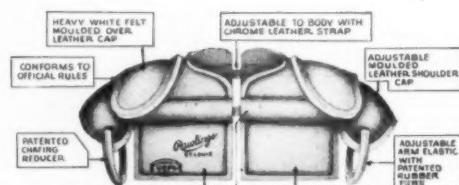
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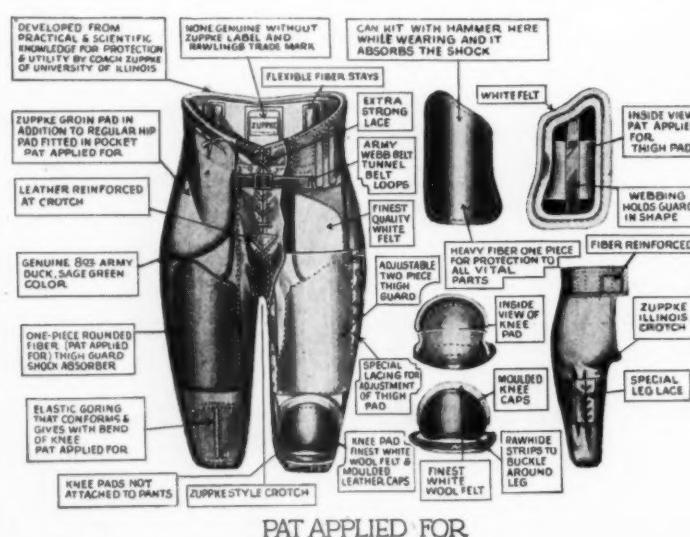
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The Journal's Advertising Policy

THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL holds a unique place as an advertising medium for two reasons. First, the Directors of Athletics and the athletic coaches who read the Journal and who are the buyers of athletic and gymnasium equipment for their respective institutions constitute a selected group. The men who subscribe to the Journal influence directly or indirectly twelve million school boys and college men. Further, these men who are shaping the lives of so many young Americans are not only buying equipment used in the school and college physical education work, but further, to a large extent they are the men who determine what the styles and standards will be in physical education and athletic equipment. From a business standpoint these men are in a preferred class. They buy quality equipment and their credit is good. Some sporting goods equipment houses that have been selling direct to the schools and colleges for a long time report that they have never yet lost money through failure to collect from the institution purchasing the equipment.

In the second place, only advertisers with a reputation for honesty are privileged to advertise their wares in THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL. The editor of this publication knows personally very nearly all of the manufacturers, jobbers and publishers whose goods are advertised to Journal readers, and he feels that he can recommend these men to the coaches throughout the country. These men are interested, of course, in manufacturing goods and in selling them at a legitimate profit. Moreover, they are interested in the development of the game and have done a great deal of good in promoting amateur athletics throughout the country. During the war most of the manufacturers of athletic equipment sold their goods at cost to the government. No one has ever accused them of making excess war profit. THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL has at different times declined to accept advertising contracts from some concerns when not persuaded that the goods advertised were such that he could recommend. The editor will not knowingly print an advertisement for any commodity that is not worthy of recommendation. Many Journal readers look upon this magazine as a buyer's guide. The Journal will continue trying to merit this confidence that has been placed in its selected advertising.

Save Your Journals

EACH year many of our subscribers who have failed to preserve the early copies of the Journal, write in and request that they be sent the back copies, since they have found the information contained in the magazine of value, and consequently they state that they have decided to have the copies bound. Often it is impossible to accommodate all who make this request. The articles which will appear in the 1925-26 Journal will be up to the standard of those that have been published in the preceding issues of this magazine and all of them should be of value to the coaching fraternity for reference purposes.

The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

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AUGUST, 1925

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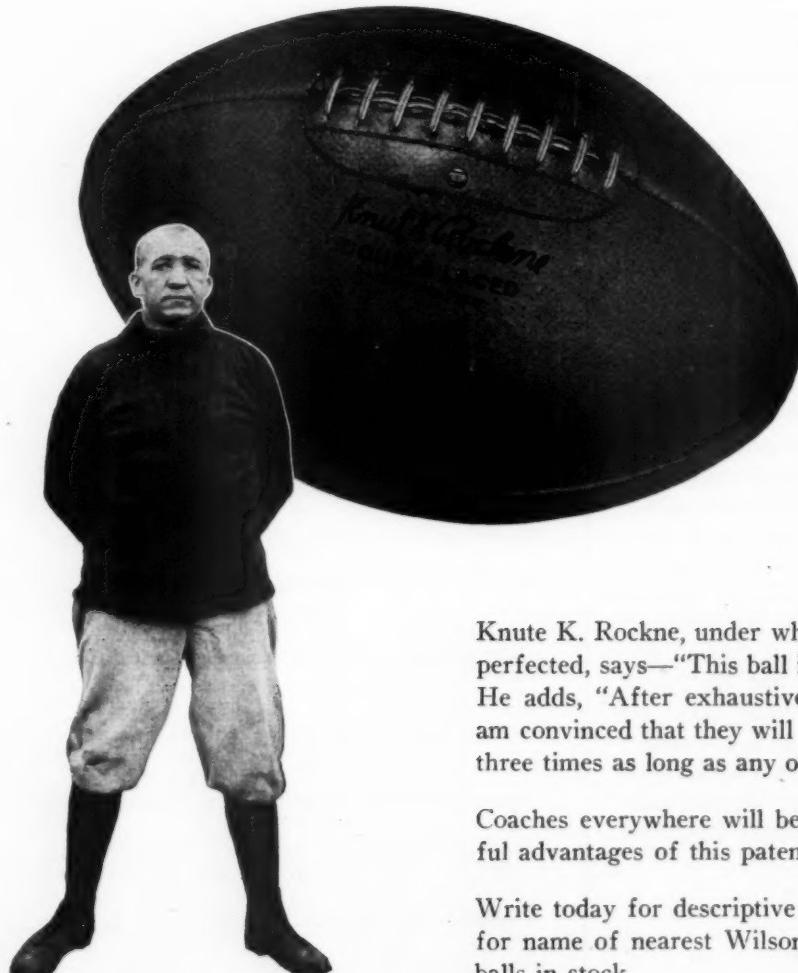
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The National Amateur Athletic Federation

Sixteen Amateur Athletic Bodies Now Make Up the Membership of the Men's Division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation.

By John L. Griffith

THE National Amateur Athletic Federation came into existence on May 8th, 1922. On that date the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy called a meeting in Washington, D. C., of representatives of the leading national organizations that were promoting amateur sports in the United States. The National Amateur Athletic Federation was formed at this meeting "to create and maintain in the United States a permanent organization representative of amateur athletics and organizations devoted thereto; to establish and maintain the highest ideals of amateur sport; to promote the development of physical education; to encourage the standardization of the rules of all amateur athletic games and competitions and to encourage the participation of this country in the International Olympic Games."

Although Dr. Clark Hetherington many years ago called the attention of other prominent physical educators to the fact that there were a number of national organizations in the

United States interested in promoting and improving amateur athletics, no marked progress was made toward uniting these various groups until the formation of the National Amateur Athletic Federation in 1922.

The organizations that compose the Men's Division of the Federation are the United States Army, the United States Navy, the United States Marine Corps, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, the Playground and Recreation Association of America, the Young Men's Christian Association, the American Legion, the Boy Scouts of America, the United States Lawn Tennis Association, the Boys Club Federation, the American Physical Education Association, the Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges, the Jewish Welfare Board, the American Turnerbund and the National Rifle Association.

These sixteen members have been responsible through their associa-

tions, schools, colleges and constituent units for the development of amateur athletics in the nation, in that they have provided the grounds and buildings where the games have been played; they have provided administrators to promote athletic activities, and they have developed the athletes that have won honors in the Olympics, and in most of the great athletic events.

Although each of these organizations has a distinctive field as may be seen from the following brief accounts, written by representatives of the various unit members, yet each is primarily interested in safeguarding athletics and in extending athletic training so that the boys, who today are not being trained in athletics, may receive the benefits that come from such training; each is animated by the same desire to serve the nation through the medium of athletics by improving the physical manhood of the country and by upholding the ideals of conduct which influence social relationship both off the athletic fields and on them; and further, each



HON. CURTIS D. WILBUR
Secretary of Navy

P. & A.



HIS EXCELLENCY CALVIN N. COOLIDGE
President of the United States
Honorary President, National Amateur Athletic Federation

P. & A.



HON. JOHN W. WEEKS
Secretary of War

P. & A.



GENERAL PALMER E. PIERCE
Vice-President, National Amateur Athletic Federation
President, National Collegiate Athletic Association

believes that more may be accomplished from the standpoint of the nation at large if the sixteen organizations engaged in athletic work, co-operate rather than accomplish their results as independent units.

The officers of the Federation are: Honorary President, His Excellency Calvin Coolidge; President, Colonel Henry Breckenridge; Vice President, General Palmer E. Pierce; Treasurer, Herbert L. Pratt; Executive Vice President, Major John L. Griffith.

Athletics in the Army

Organized athletics have a most definite and important place in army training. Many persons think of athletics only in terms of exercise, but to the War Department exercise, as beneficial and desirable as it is, is not the main reason why athletics are so strongly encouraged in the Army. The great asset, from the War Department's point of view, is that athletics develop initiative, aggressiveness and confidence and that they instill the spirit of discipline as nothing else can do. Competitive sports which bring about physical contact such as football, basketball, soccer, boxing, fencing and many mass games, are most desirable; they develop self-reliance, quick thinking and quick decisions; they teach the men to take punishment as well as give it, to keep their heads and carry out an effective plan of attack under fire. Officers and non-commissioned officers by taking a personal and active interest in the games increase the bond of sympathy between themselves and their men and by participating in the games develop those powers of leadership which are absolutely essential to military success. And last but not least as a morale factor, athletics stand without question.

The peace time athletic program of the Army must fit definitely into the training and recreation programs. It must provide "athletics for all" and



COLONEL HENRY BRECKENRIDGE
Bachrach
President, National Amateur Athletic Federation

must be subject to expansion in time of war. Officers must be trained to direct athletics, to coach athletic teams and to officiate at games and competitions. The Infantry has taken this up more seriously than any other branch and has developed at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, an excellent course of instruction for company officers. Officers with such athletic training and with personal athletic ability are not an asset for use with Regular Army only, but are in a great demand by civil components of the Army, especially the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.



MAJOR THOMAS J. JOHNSON
Athletic Officer, U. S. Army



HERBERT L. PRATT
Treasurer, National Amateur Athletic Federation

While "athletics for all" is the main object, nevertheless competition with civilian teams is also encouraged. The War Department does not believe in all-star or super teams, but desires representative organization and post teams of enlisted men and has ordered that all football, baseball, basketball and soccer teams organized in the Army will normally be composed of enlisted men. One officer only is permitted to play on any team at any time in any game. Only Army service schools are permitted to have teams with more than one officer on them.

Athletics at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., are under direction of the Superintendent. Athletics in each of the nine Corps Areas, into which the United States is divided, are under direction of the Corps Area Commanders. The Army Service Schools are not under Corps Area Commanders and therefore athletics at these schools are under direction of the Chiefs of Branches. The War Department supervises and coordinates the whole.

Corps Area meets and championships are encouraged and many excellent ones are staged each year. Inter Corps Area and Army meets and championships are contemplated but lack of funds will prohibit their realization. Athletics in the Army are supported by the officers and men of the Army, there being no appropriation for this purpose.

The Army with its summer training camps, at which thousands of civilians with the National Guard, Organized Reserves, R. O. T. C. and C. M. T. C. participate in athletic meets and contests under Army control, realizes that its athletic policies must be in accord with the best practice in civil athletics. As a member of the National Amateur Athletic Federation the Army conducts its athletics on an amateur basis. Certain professional competitions and exhibitions are permitted

but a distinct line is drawn between the professional and the amateur. Amateurs competing in Army meets are thoroughly protected.

Athletics in the U. S. Navy

Athletics have become an integral part of the training of enlisted men in the Navy and are recognized by the Navy Department as being the means of teaching men to think and act quickly, to enhance their self-reliance, and to develop their bodily strength.

A youth enlisting in the U. S. Navy is sent to one of the large training stations for a two month course of training before being transferred on board ship. Athletics constitute one of the most important factors in the training of recruits. It not only builds them up physically, but is a great aid to contentment and morale and to the development of the qualities of initiative and leadership. Every effort is made to encourage all recruits to participate in some form of athletics. At all of the training stations—Newport, Great Lakes, Hampton Roads and San Diego—experienced athletic instructors are provided, time is allotted for athletics, schedules are made out, and capable officials are designated for the various athletic contests which inculcate the spirit of sportsmanship and fair play.

On board the ships of the Navy, athletics are encouraged for healthful exercise, to stimulate competition, and to increase morale. All men are encouraged by their commanding officers to engage in athletics—boxing, wrestling, football, baseball, boating, tennis, basketball, field and track,

swimming, rifle and other sports and exercises. Competitions in the various sports are held every year between ships, divisions, and fleets. Trophies are presented to the winners. All athletic contests are carried out in accordance with "Athletic Rules" published by the Commanders-in-Chief and Commanding Officers of shore stations and under the supervision of the Navy Department for standardizing and regulating the conduct of athletic competitions. Athletic parties of rooters accompany teams engaged in match games.

Each Commanding Officer of a ship or station appoints an athletic officer, who is in general charge of all athletics on board his ship or his station. The Commanding Officer may also appoint an officer in charge of each of the following branches of athletics:

baseball; (4) track and swimming; (1) Boat racing; (2) football; (3) (5) basketball; (6) boxing, fencing and gymnasium athletics. These officers are assistants to the athletic officer and act as coaches for their respective teams. Such coach or other officer will always be in charge of the team during all match games.

The Navy Department desires that all athletics in the Naval Service be conducted on an amateur basis. Suitable prizes are awarded for athletic merit but the giving of money prizes is not permitted. Athletic contests between the Army, Navy and Marine Corps are frequently arranged and each year an inter-service football contest is played for the President's Cup. The Navy attempts to indoctrinate all its men with the idea that athletic competition,—unless it is characterized by clean sportsmanship, which is free from any taint, and free from any unfriendliness,—is not the spirit of true Americanism. Winning or losing, they are taught to show that Navy men are good clean sportsmen—modest winners, if the breaks are with them, and good losers, if the breaks are against them.

The Navy is proud of its membership in the National Amateur Athletic Federation and endeavors to cooperate to the fullest extent to establish and maintain the highest ideals in amateur sports in the United States.

Athletics in the United States Marine Corps

Realizing the great benefit to be derived in a military organization through active, universal participation



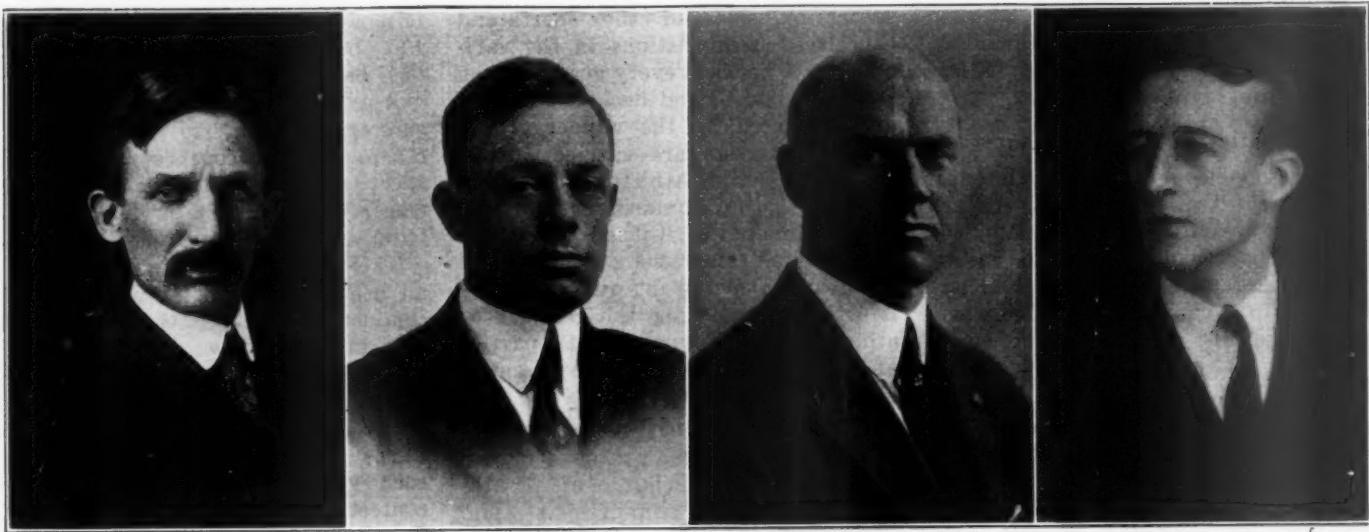
MAJOR GENERAL JOHN A. LEJEUNE
The Major General Commandant U. S. Marine Corps



MAJOR P. H. TORREY
Marine Corps Representative of N. A. A. F.



MAJOR J. C. FEGAN
Marine Corps Athletic Officer



DR. HENRY F. KALLENBERG

GEORGE E. STOCK

Members National Council Y. M. C. A.

DR. JOHN BROWN, JR.

GEORGE O. DRAPER

in various athletic activities, Major-General John A. Lejeune, Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps recently put in operation an Athletic Policy for the Marine Corps.

At the present time the strictly military activities of all the armed forces of the United States are more or less dormant, and during such periods there is a particular necessity for effort along other lines to maintain a high state of morale. Athletics and all forms of competitive sport constitute the surest and best means of obtaining this end.

Men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one now make up the majority who enter our service. It is at this stage that they are most susceptible to military development along approved lines. It is also a fact that at this age they are most susceptible to proper physical development.

All branches of the service, the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, have placed themselves on public record as institutions where the young men of the land are developed physically and morally as well as mentally, and the Marine Corps is never unconscious of its pledge to the country to fulfill these obligations and considers that the proper physical development is one of its most sacred and important duties.

As a means of carrying out its policy as above outlined certain of our larger and more important posts, namely, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., Marine Barracks, San Diego, Calif., Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C., and the 1st Brigade, stationed at Port au Prince, Haiti, have been selected and designated as training centers. From these centers connection is established with all smaller stations lying within their area of influence. It is at these stations that

elimination meets are held and from these stations comes the best material to represent the Marine Corps on its ALL MARINE TEAM. Into these centers there flows a stream of officers and enlisted men qualified to play and qualified to coach and to act as officials within the area.

Realizing that no matter how attractive a scheme may be to encourage voluntary athletic effort, we, at the same time, were conscious that each and every man of the Corps could not be reached. Early this year the Major-General Commandant issued a general order to the service making it compulsory that all officers and men of the Marine Corps below the age of forty years participate monthly in certain athletic events. In these events, records of performance of each officer and man are kept, and at the end of the monthly period the reports are forwarded to Headquarters where they are analyzed and compiled, and not later than the fifteenth of each month the standing is given each post and each organization, and promulgated to the service. After several months of mass athletic exercises, conducted in this way, it is both surprising and gratifying to see the marked improvement that has been accomplished by the various posts and organizations. All forms of athletic sport are on a strictly competitive basis, which affords every man an opportunity to show his skill and ability, and he is rated accordingly.

It may be of interest to note that no appropriations by the Government are made available for athletics and that all expenses incident to the operation of our athletic policy are borne by the men and officers themselves through voluntary contributions. The sums of money received from this source represent the Marine Corps Athletic

Fund, which is administered by the Major-General Commandant of the Corps, through his Athletic Council. The detailed handling of the Marine Corps athletics is carried on by the Marine Athletic Officer, who is a member of the Commandant's staff, stationed at Headquarters in Washington.

Young Men's Christian Association

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in London, England, 1844 by a young dry goods clerk, George Williams, who desired to improve the spiritual conditions of young men. From its first inception, the Association grew in membership and scope. To its spiritual objectives, the educational, the physical and the social objectives were later added.

The Association was introduced into the United States in 1851, and found conditions on the new continent fertile for its rapid development. The addition of the physical work to its program signalizes a very rapid growth in the popularity and influence of the organization among young men and boys. Physical education, when officially adopted as a national feature, had as its objective the establishment of gymnasiums as a safeguard against the ruin of thousands of the youth of our country. Later, through the efforts and leadership of Christian physical directors, outstanding among whom was Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, a more positive purpose for the physical part of the Association program was discerned. The triangle became the emblem of the Association, indicating three divisions of life—spiritual, mental and physical. The program of this institution is directed through these three channels of development, each depending upon the other.

The present objective of the Physical Department of the Young Men's Christian Association is stated briefly as follows: The Association is to promote by means of exercise, recreation and education the highest physical, mental and moral efficiency of men and boys essential to the development of the best type of virile Christian manhood."

On this continent five thousand and twenty-three secretaries are serving in about two thousand branches; nine hundred of these have been trained for the physical work of the Young Men's Christian Association and are successfully directing it. Three colleges and nine summer schools are engaged in the training of this personnel.

The Young Men's Christian Association practically girdles the globe. Its work has been developed throughout forty-seven foreign countries, where an approximate total of seven thousand and thirty-two associations have been established. Two hundred American and Canadian secretaries are serving men and boys in distant lands. This small army has already recruited and trained nearly six hundred native secretaries. There are nearly one million members in the United States alone.

Trained physical directors are pioneering in the promotion of physical education in other countries. They have been, and are, instrumental in developing the athletic life in these countries. The Far Eastern Olympic Games and the Latin American Games, which were held in 1922, bear testimony to the leadership which has been sent to these countries to serve men and boys through the Young Men's Christian Association.

The American Legion

Steps were taken toward the formation of an organization of World War veterans immediately following the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918. From that movement came The American Legion. The groundwork for the organization of the Legion was laid at the Paris caucus on March 15 to 17, 1919. A similar gathering assembled at Washington, D. C., on March 7, 1919. Organization work was started in the United States and in France on April 7. On May 8 to 10, 1919, another caucus was held at St. Louis, Missouri, where a temporary constitution was adopted, general policies were formulated, and a temporary organization was effected.

Application was then made to congress for a national charter. The charter was granted on September 16, 1919. Permanent organization was effected at the first national con-

vention held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, November 10, 11 and 12, 1919. A national constitution more clearly defining the objects of the organization was adopted. The Legion's declaration of principles is contained in the preamble to the constitution, which is as follows:

"For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obliga-

tion to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the mass; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

Membership in the Legion is open to any person who served in the armed forces of the United States in the World War or to any American citizen who served during that war in the armed forces of any nation associated with the United States. Refusal to submit for any reason to discipline or unqualified service and dishonorable discharge debar one from membership. Membership in the national organization is through the post. Posts are organized into departments. There are departments in every state, in every territorial possession of the United States and in several foreign countries. The total is now fifty-seven. In addition to those foreign countries in which departments are organized, there are posts of the Legion in many other foreign lands. The membership is 650,000.

Headquarters of the Legion were established at Indianapolis, Indiana, by the first national convention. The first unit of Indiana's \$10,000,000 World War Memorial plaza project was erected to house the national offices of the Legion at a cost of \$350,000. The building was occupied during 1925.

The official organ of the Legion is *The American Legion Weekly*. Its offices were established in Indianapolis late in 1924. A new building was erected to house it. National officers for 1924-1925 are: Commander, James A. Drain, Washington, D. C.; vice-commanders, Eugene Armstrong (Connecticut), Peyton H. Hoge, Jr. (Kentucky), William Stern (North Dakota), Frank McFarland (Kansas) and A. L. Perry (Panama); adjutant, Russell Creviston (Indiana); assistant adjutant, James F. Barton (Iowa); treasurer, Robert H. Tyndall (Indiana); judge advocate, Robert A. Adams (Indiana); chaplain, Rev. Joseph Lonergan (Illinois); historian, Eben Putnam (Massachusetts).

Outstanding lines of endeavor along which the Legion seeks to carry out its program of service to community, state and nation are: Americanism, adequate preparedness, world peace, community and civic betterment, education, physical education, world court, universal draft, rehabilitation of disabled veterans and welfare work



GENERAL JAMES A. DRAIN
National Commander, American Legion

RUSSELL CREVISTON
National Adjutant, American Legion

for orphaned and dependent children of veterans.

The Boy Scouts of America

The Boy Scouts of America was organized in the United States fifteen years ago. In that time, it has shown remarkable growth and now it has in its membership 584,352 boys and 161,567 men, a total of 745,919. There are registered with it 23,584 troops and 40,573 scoutmasters and assistant scoutmasters. These troops are located all over America, many of them being in most isolated places. The Boy Scout Movement is organized, likewise, in practically every nation of the world and there is an international gathering of scouts every four years, at which time the boys live in camp and participate in various out of doors activities. At the last international meeting thirty-three different nations were represented.

From the point of view of physical education, it is a movement that promotes the teaching of health, primarily through out of doors activities and through actual participation. These activities include first aid, camping, athletics, games, hiking, swimming, personal health, public health, all of which are taught not only from the point of view of the boy's own knowledge, but are given from the point of view of having him teach others and assist others.

The nature of the Scout Movement, with its troop and patrol organization, makes it easy to mobilize for service in the community or in the nation. The slogan of the Boy Scout Movement is "Be Prepared" and this is a dynamic stimulus to service, so that

all forms of public service touching health and the welfare of youth is engaged in by Scouts. It places emphasis upon conservation and thus, millions of trees are planted, the forests are safeguarded, and forest fires fought by organized groups of scouts.

The extent of the activities of the Boy Scout Movement may be realized from the fact that in 1924 there were 3,200 camps held, attended by 307,000 scouts. The Scout Movement in most instances holds the property and owns the equipment of thousands of camps, which was valued in 1923 at not less than \$1,764,788. One of the unique contributions of Scouting in recent years has been the development of a philosophy and of a practice which stands for camping the year round and the progressive councils of the country have not only a summer camp property but likewise week-end camp sites as well as winter camping places; thus living in the out of doors is encouraged the year round.

One of the stimulating forms of activity is what is known as the system of merit badges. These merit badges are awarded in a variety of subjects, over sixty in number. Their health and recreation implications are indicated by the fact that there are merit badges in the following health subjects: Personal Health, Public Health, First Aid, Physical Development, Athletics, Camping, Hiking, Swimming. The Eagle Badge is the highest award. To secure this award a boy must have passed twenty-one merit badges. Of this number ten are required. In these ten the following on health must have been secured: First Aid, Public Health, Personal

Health, Athletics or Physical Development.

The Scout Movement promotes swimming and has for its slogan "Every Scout A Swimmer." As a result, thousands of boys are taught to swim each year and large numbers become expert swimmers and life savers. The program of the average troop includes games and sports and athletics, though the Scout Movement does not encourage extreme specialization, but rather all-round athletic ability with special reference to application to life.

Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges

The Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges (formerly the Society of College Gymnasium Directors) was formed in November 1897 with a membership of thirty-three to promote the advancement of Physical Education in institutions of higher learning. Membership is limited to men actively engaged in college physical education, who have had at least three years professional teaching experience. The present membership numbers approximately eighty and includes the leading men in college physical education in the United States.

The Society holds its annual meeting in December of each year on a date adjoining that of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The programs are devoted to addresses and discussions covering all phases of physical education and athletics. The full proceedings of the annual meetings are published and given a wide distribution.

Among the notable pieces of work



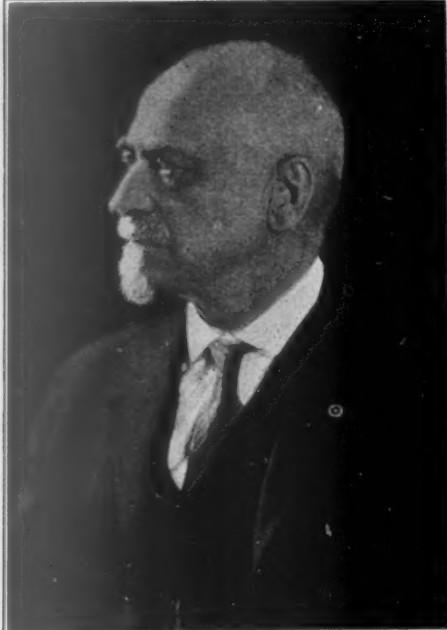
DR. GEORGE J. FISHER
Deputy Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America



T. NELSON METCALF
Secretary-Treasurer, Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges



GEORGE SEIBEL
President, American Turnerbund



recently completed by the Society and its Committees are the following:

1. The Aims and Scope of Physical Education. A report of a special committee consisting of Dr. F. E. Leonard of Oberlin, Dr. R. Tait McKinzie of Pennsylvania, and Dr. J. E. Raycroft of Princeton.

2. Status of Physical Education in American Colleges, 1921. A report of a committee headed by Dr. George L. Meylan (Columbia).

3. Physical Education Buildings, Part I, Gymnasium and Lockers. Edited by the Committee on Construction and Material Equipment, and the Director of the Building Bureau of the Society. Part II, Playing Fields, is now in preparation, edited by Professor Albert I. Prettyman (Hamilton College) Chairman of the Committee.

4. The Society maintains a Building Bureau at 129 Lexington Avenue, New York City, with Mr. Louis E. Jallade as Consulting Architect. This bureau maintains a collection of plans of gymnasia and stadia, available to members, and others, for reference and study.

Among the problems recently studied by the Society are:

The Objectives of Intercollegiate Athletics.

The Scholarship of Athletes.

Psychology in Relation to Athletic Competition.

Graduate Work in Physical Education.

Professional Training for Physical Educators.

The Administration of Health and Physical Examinations.

The officers for 1925 are:

Vice-President: Dr. Dudley B. Reed, University of Chicago, acting



JOHN HAYS HAMMOND (Upper left)
Vice-President, Boys Club Federation

C. J. ATKINSON (Upper right)
Executive Secretary, Boys Club Federation

WILLIAM EDWIN HALL (Upper center)
President, Boys Club Federation

ALBERT H. WIGGIN (Lower center)
Treasurer, Boys Club Federation

1848, and in Boston and Philadelphia in 1849. Eighty-two societies have been in existence in the United States fifty years or more.

The Turnerbund today consists of one hundred and sixty-nine societies, divided into twenty-two districts, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with a total membership of thirty-one thousand, nine hundred and thirty-two besides six thousand, six hundred and five members of Women's Auxiliaries. One hundred thirty-eight of its societies own gymnasiums, athletic fields and other property valued at \$7,604,890. Its physical culture classes are attended by thirty thousand, three hundred and seventy-one young men and women. Swimming pools are becoming a feature in the larger cities.

Many Turner societies have male choruses, dramatic clubs, debating groups and libraries. Schools of science are conducted in some, while others maintain classes in German for natives and in English for immigrants. The Normal College of the Turnerbund, located at Indianapolis, Indiana, is one of the oldest institutions for training physical instructors, and graduates nearly one hundred yearly.

In 1924 the Jahn Educational Fund was established with an initial gift of \$5,000 from Theodore Ahrens, a business man of Pittsburgh and Louisville. The ultimate goal of this fund is one million dollars. It is to be used in various ways to extend the influence, maintain the principles, and assure the integrity of the Turnerbund as conceived by its founders. After seventy-five years of existence the Turnerbund is still forging ahead with a yearly gain in membership.

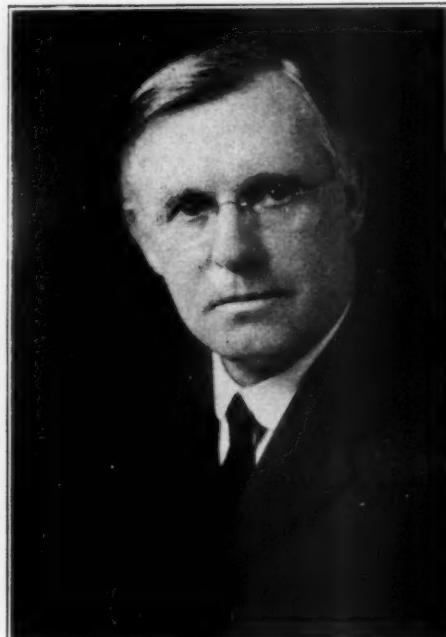
president since the death of the President Wm. H. Geer of Harvard University. Secretary-Treasurer: T. Nelson Metcalf, Iowa State College.

The American Turnerbund

The American Turnerbund was founded by the heroes of the Revolution of 1848 in Germany. The oldest Turner Societies in the United States are those formed in Cincinnati in



RANDALL D. WARDEN
American Physical Education Association



DR. J. H. McCURDY
Secretary-Treasurer, American Physical Education Association



KATHARINE SIBLEY
Vice-President, American Physical Education Association

Boys' Club Federation

The Boys' Club stands for—service to Boys without age limitations or restrictive fees; co-operation with the home, school, church and state; the development of programs to suit local conditions, and the adjustment of programs to Boys and not Boys to programs. It serves Boys of every faith, nationality and condition—specializing on the Underprivileged Boys.

The secret of the Boys' Club success lies in its inductive methods through which it arouses and cultivates ambition, creates a love for work through "Industrial Play," develops healthful bodies and minds by natural gymnastics and free play, and produces respect for law and order by methods of self-government. Its outstanding mottoes are "Learn to do by doing" and "Everything by work." Industrial work, next to physical, is the outstanding feature of the Boys Club. The majority of its Boys enter mechanical pursuits, hence the most effective system of vocational guidance known, is found in the Boys' Club: Vocational training followed by careful placement and adjustment. Classes are conducted in many of the clubs in such work, as printing, electricity, woodwork, metal work, shoemaking, sign lettering, gardening, commercial art, auto mechanics, telegraphy, cooking, barbering, photography and over thirty other subjects.

The Boys' Club Federation is a clearing house for ideas, methods and plans; it holds Conferences on Boys' Club work; organizes Educational Courses for Workers with Boys; issues helpful printed matter; conducts

an Employment Exchange, free for Workers and Clubs; assists local Clubs in conducting Financial Campaigns; provides a Field Secretary for visiting and counseling with local Clubs; conducts Boy-life surveys in local communities; keeps the affiliated Clubs posted as to matters to their mutual advantage, and serves as the medium through which they can work unitedly.

The Boys' Club Federation conducts an Indoor Athletic Competition for four different weight classes which is held annually in the affiliated clubs and for which a championship shield, as well as certificates and medals, are given.

On May 1st, 1925, there were two hundred and forty-seven Clubs enrolled in the Boys' Club Federation, with a Boy-membership of one hundred and ninety thousand. The full time paid workers numbered three hundred and seventy-eight, part time paid workers six hundred and ninety-five, volunteer workers one thousand, nine hundred and ninety-seven, with over six thousand men and women serving on Boards and Committees. The latest report on physical equipment was as follows: Clubs having their own Gymnasiums one hundred and seventy-eight, Athletic Fields sixty-four, Natatoriums thirty-four.

American Physical Education Association

The National Physical Education Association was organized in 1885 by Dr. William G. Anderson, Professor of Physical Education at Yale University, at that time director at Adel-

phi Academy, Brooklyn. The organization during the first year had thirty-four paid-up members. The paid-up membership at the beginning of 1925 was two thousand and sixty in addition to eight hundred and sixty-six subscribers to the American Physical Education Review, the official organ of the Association. The objects of the Association, as stated in the constitution, are: "to awaken a wide and intelligent interest in physical education; to acquire and disseminate knowledge concerning it; to promote such universal physical education as will provide well-trained teachers, and secure adequate programs for the nation."

The College Gymnasium Directors' national section was organized in 1897; the Public Section in 1904; the Therapeutic Section in 1905. Since that date the following national sections have been organized: Y. M. C. A. Section; American Gymnastic Union Section; Playground Section; and Women's College Directors Section. It is interesting to note that the College Directors' Society was also organized by Dr. Anderson. There are also nine state societies, and seven local societies affiliated with the national Association.

For the first ten years the Association published an annual report. From 1897 to 1907, four numbers of the Review were printed annually; from 1908 to 1921 nine issues per year were printed; and since 1922 ten issues are published annually. The Association has published for the National Collegiate Athletic Association all their reports since their organization in

1906. During recent years the Association has published an annual book-list, made up of the best books from more than one hundred different publishers. The Association sells to members approximately \$11,000 worth of books per year. Advice is given to members concerning the best material on various physical education topics.

The Association holds three conventions per year. One of these is the national convention, which alternates in going to the different sections of the country. The other two are district conventions.

The national Association is organized and managed by the teachers of physical education in the United States. Each national section, state and local society, elects its delegate to the governing Board, the National Council, which manages all business and elects the officers.

The National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations

It is now approximately twenty years since progressive high school men began to realize the necessity of organizing for the purpose of encouraging and controlling interscholastic athletics. It is not necessary to enumerate the factors that entered into that necessity. But it was seen that if high school athletics were to be made really contributory to the educational program they must be subjected to a control that would make them in fact subordinate to the primary aims of our high schools.

In the development of this purpose of control there have grown up throughout the entire country very

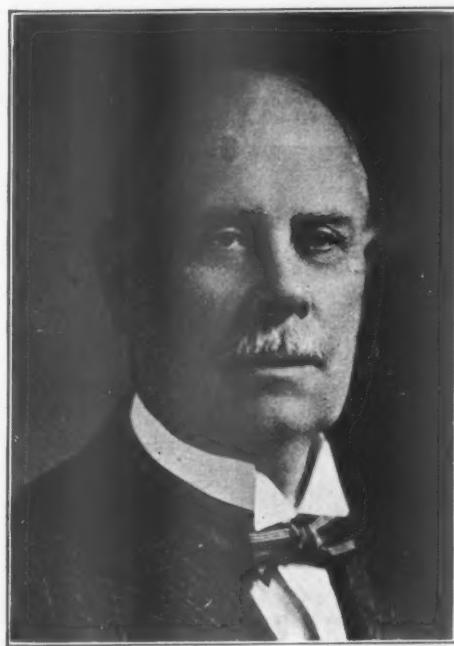
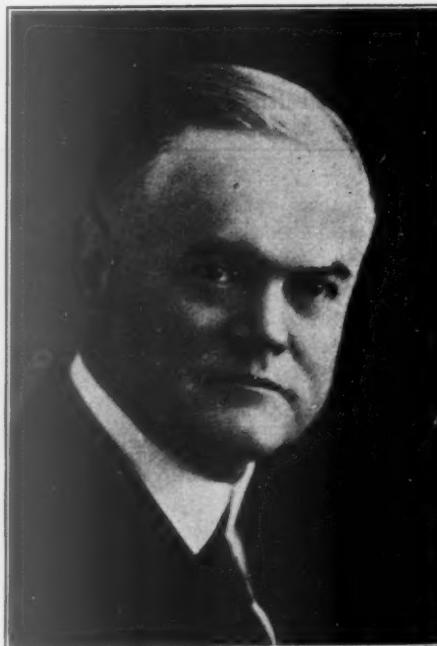
powerful state high school athletic associations which have succeeded in a remarkable degree in making interscholastic athletics a factor of genuine merit in the promotion of those virtues which are generally assumed to be essential in a democracy and which our high schools are organized to develop and foster. In a recent nationwide canvass every state but three reported some sort of state-wide organization to control interscholastic athletics.

As intra-state athletics were gradually subjected to this constructive control, it was discovered that numer-

ous abuses were transferred to the field of inter-state contests. Thus schools and individual athletes that had been outlawed by their respective state organizations for transgression of rules were permitted to participate without limitation in interstate contests conducted by organizations not directly affiliated with these state high school associations and, apparently, more or less ignorant of the ideals toward which they had been striving, or indifferent to them.

About five years ago a group of high school principals called a meeting to consider suitable steps for promoting in these inter-state contests the same ideals that had been so successfully attained in the intra-state contests. The outcome of this meeting was the organization of The Mid-West Federation of State High School Athletic Associations with the state associations of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin as charter members. Mr. George Edward Marshall, principal of the Davenport, Iowa, High School was elected president, Mr. L. L. Forsythe, principal of the Ann Arbor, Mich., high school, vice-president and Mr. L. W. Smith, principal of the Joliet, Ill., Township High School, secretary and these men have been continued in office ever since.

Such wide interest was at once shown in the work of the Federation and so many state associations desired admission that in 1923 the scope of the Federation work was extended and the name changed to the National Federation. At the present time the state athletic associations of twenty states constitute the membership and



GEORGE EDWARD MARSHALL
President, National Federation of State High School
Athletic Associations

(Upper)
C. W. WHITTEN
Manager, Illinois High School Athletic Association
(Lower)
L. L. FORSYTHE
National Federation of State High School Athletic
Associations

LEWIS W. SMITH
Secretary, National Federation of State High School
Athletic Associations

August, 1925

the outlook is bright for the affiliation of numerous others. It is the ambition of the promoters of the organization eventually to secure the cooperation of every state high school athletic association in the United States.

The accomplishments of the Federation up to date have amply justified its existence; the National Basketball Tournament and the National Track and Field Meet are now open only to schools and athletes in good standing in their respective state associations; meetings have been held with the Athletic Directors of the Western and Missouri Valley Conferences at which times, the common problems of colleges and high schools were discussed; the National Collegiate track and field rules have been adopted; and a records committee has been appointed to devise a system of verifying and preserving interscholastic records.

The Playground and Recreation Association of America

The Playground and Recreation Association of America was organized in June 1906 to secure wholesome play and recreation opportunities for young and old, to help cities and small communities to establish adequate playground and recreation programs, and to make the spare time of America count most for citizenship. It is supported by contributions from individuals who believe in the recreation movement and at the present time has more than fifteen thousand contributors from nearly one thousand communities throughout the country. The burden of the financial support of the Association is borne largely by four hundred volunteers living in as many different American cities.

The program of the Association in promoting health, safety, character,

good citizenship and happiness, is designed for all ages, racial groups, nationalities, classes and sects. The Association is working to have adequate playground and recreation programs developed in all cities, small towns and rural districts throughout the country. The activities fostered are along the lines of athletics and physical recreation, physical education, music, drama, art, social recreation, home recreation and citizenship.

The work in localities has grown from forty-one local programs in 1906 when the Association was organized, to seven hundred and eleven today. The Year Book of the Association which shows the extent of the work in these seven hundred and eleven cities in 1924, shows that more than

In the promotion of athletics and other activities the following facilities have been reported:

Athletic Fields—1330; 132 of which were opened in 1924 for the first time. This figure includes only athletic fields which are separate areas and does not include playgrounds or other larger areas reported elsewhere.

Tennis Court—4,865; 359 of which were opened for the first time last year.

Swimming Pools—626; 34 of which were opened for the first time last year.

Other places for water sports—458; 36 of which were opened for the first time last year.

Ball fields—2,522; 146 of which were opened for the first time last year.

Skating Places—1,076; 987 of which were opened for the first time last year.

Municipal Golf Courses—131; 6 of which were opened for the first time in 1924.

Summer Camps—123.

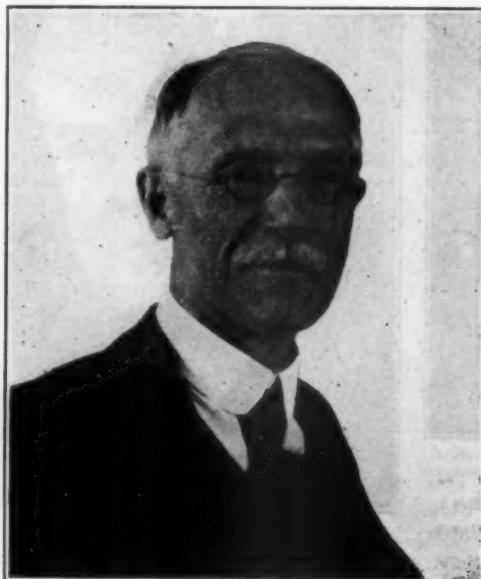
Indoor Recreation Centers—1,763.

\$20,000,000 was expended for public recreation in 1924 alone; an increase in the yearly expenditure rate of about \$19,000,000 since the establishment of the national Association.

The community recreation program in 1924 was carried out under the direction of fifteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-one paid leaders and four thousand four hundred and forty-four volunteer workers. Of the paid leaders, two thousand seven hundred and eighty-three were employed throughout the entire year in three hundred different cities. The number of outdoor playgrounds maintained during the year was five thousand and six and of this number six hundred and thirty-five were play areas opened in 1924 for the first time. Including athletic fields, ball fields and other spaces devoted to physical activities, the total number of separate play areas used in 1924 under the direction of community recreation organizations was eight thousand, one hundred and fifteen.

In a large number of cities throughout the country, the local recreation organizations are actively promoting industrial athletic activities, inter-school competition and other forms of competitive athletics and games. Partial reports received for last year show that five thousand, two hundred and ninety-two different leagues were organized with a membership of thirty-three thousand and fifty-one teams and three hundred and seventy-six thousand, eight hundred and fifty-four players. As a number of cities reporting organized competition did not give the detailed figures as to the number of teams and players, it is probable that the full record would show a greater participation than these partial figures indicate.

In 1918 the Association organized



JOSEPH LEE
President, Playground and Recreation Association of America



HARRY L. GLUCKSMAN
Executive Director, Jewish Welfare Board

(Left)

(Right)

and has since maintained the National Physical Education Service. This service has been working during the past seven years to secure state laws requiring adequate physical education in the public schools. When the service was started eleven states had such laws and today thirty-three states have them. The Association helped secure this legislation in twenty-two states. As a result of this stimulation of physical education in the schools, literally millions of school children are having physical training including games and athletic activities who would otherwise be without this opportunity. In addition, the figures received indicate that at least one million children and young men and women have used the playgrounds each day during the outdoor playground season. The Association has been promoting physical fitness tests for boys and girls for a number of years and has awarded national badges and certificates to the boys and girls passing the standards of physical fitness worked out by committee experts on physical education. One committee worked out standards for boys and another committee for girls.

Last year these tests were used and badges and certificates awarded in three hundred and ninety-one different cities. Twelve state physical education departments include these tests in their programs. The tests were printed also by the United States Bureau of Education and sent by them directly to every city and town superintendent of education.

The Jewish Welfare Board

Not long ago, the nations of the world commemorated the signing of the Armistice that brought to a close the greatest of all wars. America played a valiant and noble part in the struggle. Her soldier sons fought bravely and well, and those who stayed at home did their part in the common cause, not for a moment losing their loving interest in the men at the front and in service. The love for those who were risking all was crystallized in the organization of the several welfare societies which provided spiritual comfort, recreation, refreshment and good cheer. Sharing with the other welfare organizations the task of serving America's soldiers, sailors and marines in this country and abroad, was the Jewish Welfare Board.

Called into existence in April, 1917, by the necessity of meeting the special needs of Jewish boys who, to the number of two hundred and twenty-five thousand, served in our Army, Navy and Marine Corps during the Great



MILTON WEILL
Chairman, Metropolitan of Y. M. H. A.'s

(Left)



JUDGE IRVING LEHMAN.
President, Jewish Welfare Board

(Right)

War, the Jewish Welfare Board, when peace came, set about to serve the veterans, and especially the disabled veterans, among them. It has also, through its representatives in the field and through many volunteer workers, continuously provided sympathetic attention to the men in camps, naval stations, ships and hospitals in continental United States as well as in Panama, Hawaii and at other outlying points. Personal service is the keynote of the Board's work. It serves continuously to keep the men in contact with home, with friends and with loved ones.

Since July, 1921, the Jewish Welfare Board has also been the national agency for some three hundred Young Men's Hebrew Associations, Young Women's Hebrew Associations and other Jewish Centers throughout the country. The Board is the tie that binds these societies together into one comprehensive, nation-wide enterprise. Of these societies, supervised and aided by the Jewish Welfare Board, ninety-seven own and operate their own buildings, representing an investment of approximately nine million dollars. The others rent their quarters or make other arrangements. These institutions minister to the needs of over 200,000 Jewish boys and girls, young men and young women. Over sixty of the organizations have gymnasiums and twenty-one have swimming pools. A few also have outdoor athletic fields.

Primarily they are organized and conducted to provide physical, social, cultural and religious development of the Jewish youth along lines so ably provided for members of their own denominations by kindred institutions. All that can be done is done in these communities to help the Jewish youth, through proper cultivation of Jewish ideals, to be and to become loyal Jews proud of their traditions

and worthy of their heritage, and so inevitably to be and to remain Americans in the highest and best sense.

Of the sums contributed in local campaigns for the erection of new Jewish Center buildings, since 1921, more than \$3,800,000 was received as the result of campaigns directed by the Jewish Welfare Board. Twenty-two new buildings have been acquired since 1921, seven of them carefully planned structures embodying the best provisions for Jewish Center work. These institutions serve to reconcile the older generation with the new, and to unify all elements, thus raising the status of the entire Jewish community in America.

The Jewish Welfare Board publishes and distributes THE JEWISH CENTER, a magazine devoted to the various phases of Jewish Center activities; it conducts a lecture, concert and motion picture bureau, and provides program material, so that all that is modern in progressive Jewish and patriotic endeavor may be made available to its constituent societies, wherever located. In the furtherance of its work, the Jewish Welfare Board actively participates in many national activities, one of them being the National Amateur Athletic Federation.

Many Jews throughout our country have given generously in time and service to the furtherance of this cause, but none more unselfishly than he who is serving as leader and President of the Jewish Welfare Board, the Honorable Irving Lehman, a distinguished Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. Among his able associates have been Mr. Harry L. Glucksman, Executive Director of the Jewish Welfare Board and Mr. Milton Weill, Chairman of the Metropolitan League of Y. M. H. A.'s.

In establishing the Jewish Welfare

(Continued on page 46)

The National Collegiate Track and Field Champions for 1925

A New World's Record of 25 Feet, 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ Inches Was Made in the Broad Jump

THE National Collegiate Champions in track and field for the year 1925 as determined by the N. C. A. A. Meet held June 13th on Stagg Field in Chicago are as follows: Hubbard of Michigan won the hundred yard dash and running broad jump, Gray of Butler the two hundred twenty yard dash, Phillips of Butler the four hundred forty yard run, Charteris of Washington the eight hundred eighty yard run, Reese of Texas the one mile run, Devine of Washington State College the two mile run, Leistner of Stanford the one hundred twenty yard high hurdles, Taylor of Grinnell the two hundred twenty low hurdles, Hartranft of Stanford the shot put, Hoffman of Stanford the discus throw, Bunker of Ohio the hammer throw, Northrup of Michigan the javelin throw; Lancaster of Missouri, Bouschor of Northwestern, Potts of Oklahoma, Northrup of Michigan and McKown of Kansas State Teachers College tied in the pole vault; and Russell of Chicago, Hampton of California, and Bransford of Missouri tied in the high jump.

Sixty-two colleges and universities sent their athletic stars to the meet conducted by the National Collegiate Athletic Association to contend for the individual championships of the colleges that compose this national

body, an organization that numbers among its members the leading colleges and universities of the United States. Medals were given to all who placed better than seventh in this meet, but the coaches and representatives decided a few years ago that no team trophy should be awarded. The purpose of the meet is to make it possible for the individual stars from the various sections of the United States to come together after all of the Conference meets have been held and settle the question of supremacy for the college year in track and field. While it may be true that some of the men who are here proclaimed national champions were previously beaten by men who were not in this meet, yet it is only fair that those who journeyed to Chicago and battled for supremacy in this great national meet should be given the honors. Some of the men who won first in the Olympic championships last year in Paris had previously been beaten in earlier meets by others. However, the honor of having won in the Olympics is theirs. The National Collegiate Athletic Association is the largest and most democratic organization that has to do with college athletics in America. Any man who is eligible and who has by his previous performances established his right to compete in a national championship meet is invited to

enter whether or not he attends a college that is a member of this association.

The outstanding performance was that of Hubbard's when he jumped twenty-five feet ten and seven-eighths inches, thereby establishing a new world's record. Hubbard has jumped twenty-five feet or better more often than any other jumper who has ever lived and time after time has been dangerously near the world's record. In the Olympics last summer he was off form and did not do so well as he had previously done. It was fitting that this phenomenal athlete should establish a world's record in the last jump of his collegiate career. In addition to being the undisputed broad jump champion of the world, Hubbard added to his honors by also winning the hundred yard dash. This boy has been consistently good in the sprint all spring. As far back as the Ohio Relays which were held April 19th where he won with a yard to spare and a week later in the Penn Relays where he again showed his class, he has apparently never been off form. In most of his dual meets he has shaded even time and in the National Meet although he did not get away at the start as well as usual, nevertheless he was given nine and eight-tenths for a record. Hubbard is one of the fastest men at the start that this country has ever produced. In a great many respects he resembles Howard Drew in his speed in getting away from the mark. He is a cool and well poised competitor who never tries to beat the gun and in his three years of competition at Michigan has seldom, if ever, been set.

Gray of Butler has for three years been one of the best and most consistent sprinters in college circles. He like Hubbard is a good competitor and has the ability to rise to the occasion. A week before the National Meet Alderman of Michigan State College defeated him in the Western Conference Meet. Alderman is a sophomore who has run close to twenty-one seconds several times this year. He will have two more chances to win national honors. Sweet of Montana who placed second in both the sprints is a big powerful runner



Hubbard winning the 100-yard dash in 9 8/10 seconds, a new N. C. A. A. record

who deserves all the credit that can be given him.

Phillips of Butler is the national champion in the four hundred forty yard run. He has run various distances from the mile down to the quarter this year and was not rated previous to the meet so highly as some of the other contenders. However, on that day he was the class of the field.

Charteris of Washington repeated his victory won in the Pacific Coast Conference Meet over Richardson of Stanford and besides beat such half milers as Martin of Northwestern, Frank of Oklahoma, Boyden of California and Reinke of Michigan. In the Western Conference Meet, Reinke had won by a narrow margin over Martin. The N. C. A. A. race was run around a quarter mile track where the starters did not have the advantage of a two twenty yard straight-away to the first turn.

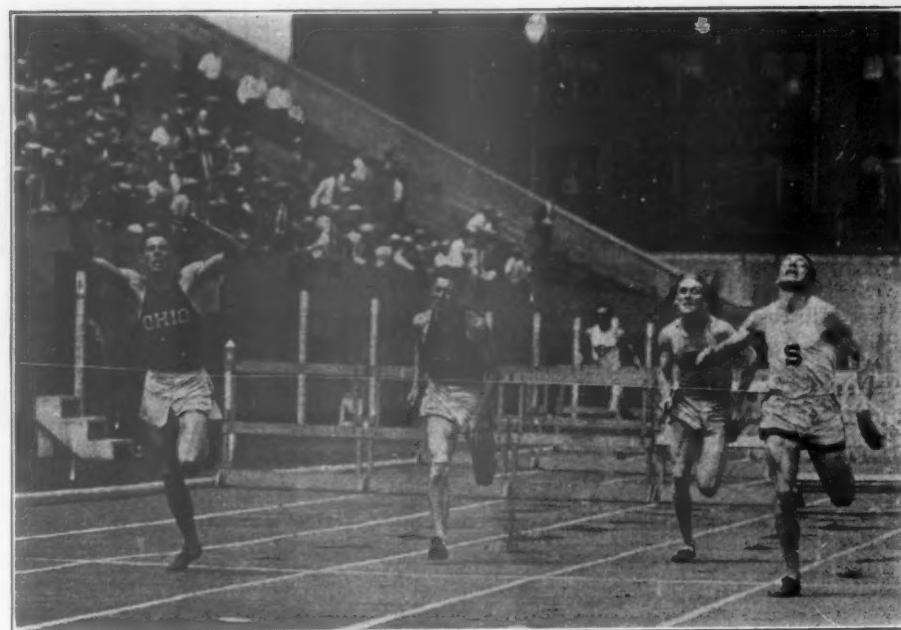
Reese of Texas had been rated previous to the meet the best miler in the colleges for the year and maintained his record, winning by a comfortable margin in the good time of four minutes eighteen and four-fifths seconds. Reese came into prominence in the 1923 National Meet. Since that time he has shown his superiority in meets throughout the country.

In the two mile run there was not much to choose between Peaslee of New Hampshire, Phelps of Iowa and Devine of Washington State College. However, Devine breasted the tape first and is entitled to be recognized as the two mile champion for 1925.

Leistner of Stanford in winning the high hurdle championship defeated Guthrie and Snyder of Ohio, Taylor of Grinnell, Drew of Amherst and Jones of Baylor. The time, fourteen and six-tenths seconds, shows the class of the winner.



Jim Reese of Texas, who won the mile in 4:18 4/5, a new N. C. A. A. record



P. & A.

Liestner of Stanford winning the 120-yard hurdles in 14 6/10 seconds



De Hart Hubbard jumping 25 feet 10 1/4 inches, a new world's record

Taylor of Grinnell, the winner of the two hundred twenty yard low hurdles, known as the Olympic champion in the four hundred meter hurdles, cleared the last hurdle at the same time with Leistner of Stanford and Guthrie of Ohio. However, in the final twenty yard sprint Taylor had stamina enough to breast the tape first. Kinsey of Illinois, the Olympic champion in the high hurdles, Max-

well of Pomona and Davis of Washington and Jefferson were the other place winners in this event.

Hartranft of Stanford won the shot-put with a fifty foot record. He had previously beaten this performance by an inch in a meet on the Pacific Coast. In a year that has produced many great shot-putters, Hartranft stands out as the class of the field. It is interesting to note that Dauber of Iowa, who won sixth in this event put the shot forty-four feet eleven and one-half inches.

Hoffman of Stanford defeated his team mate, Hartranft, as well as a lot of other first class discuss throwers in winning the national title in the discuss throw.

Bunker of Ohio State, the winner of the hammer throw championship has been a consistent performer throughout the year.

Northrup of Michigan threw the javelin two hundred and one feet eleven inches and is the undisputed college champion in the javelin for the year.

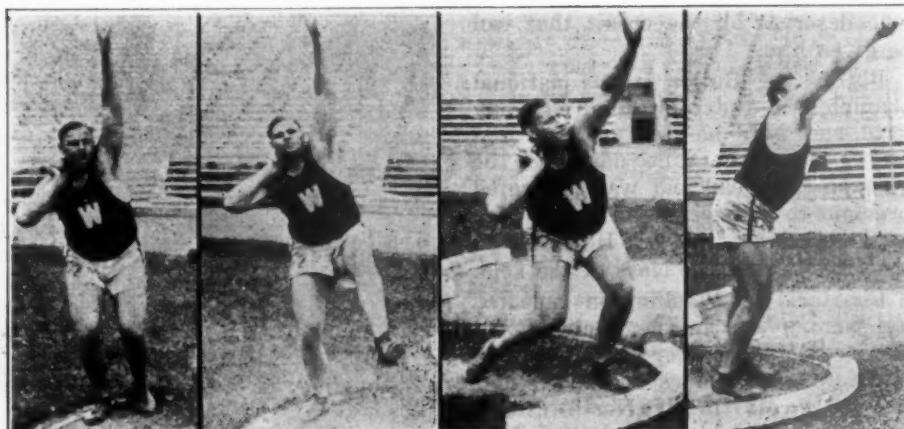
Five tied for first in the pole vault, —Lancaster of Missouri, Bouschor of Northwestern, Potts of Oklahoma, Northrup of Michigan, McKown of Kansas State Teachers College. These men apparently were not accustomed to the grass run-way and did not vault so high as most of them had previously done.

Russell of Chicago, Hampton of California, and Bransford of Missouri tied for the championship honors in the high jump. Poor of Kansas has been a consistently good high jumper and he showed his class in the Olympic games last year. He was off form

and tied with Work of Stanford for fourth place. Russell who had previously jumped six feet six inches has the honor of having made the best record among college jumpers for the year. However, first place medals are awarded to all three men.

Track Events

100 yard dash—9 8/10 sec.—(1) Hubbard, Michigan; (2) Sweet, Montana; (3) Wittman, Michigan; (4) Foster, Va. Mil. Inst.; (5) Roberts, Iowa; (6) Clarke, Washington.
220 yard dash—21 9/10 sec.—(1) Gray, Butler; (2) Sweet, Montana; (3) Alderman, Michigan State; (4) Barber,



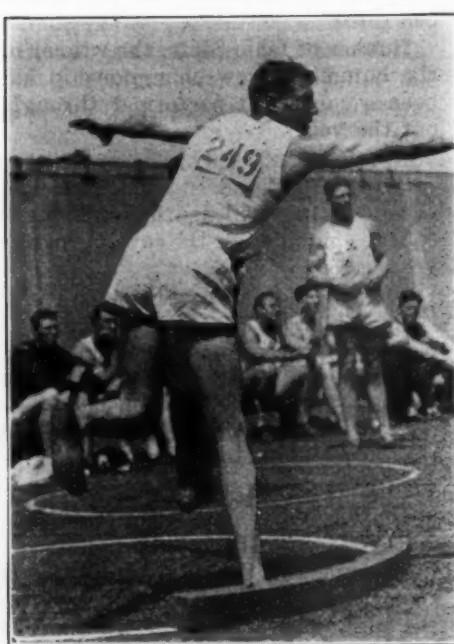
U. & U.

Schwarze of Wisconsin, who won the shot put in the Western Conference meet and placed third in the N. C. A. A. meet



U. & U.

Work of Leland-Stanford, who tied with Poor of Kansas for fourth place with a jump of six feet



U. & U.

Glen Hartranft establishing a new N. C. A. record of fifty feet in the shot put

California; (5) Foster, Va. Mil. Inst.; (6) Rooney, Kansas.

440 yard run—49 4/10 sec.—(1) Phillips, Butler; (2) Johnson, California; (3) Miller, Stanford; (4) Schoch, Illinois; (5) Coulter, Iowa; (6) Feinsinger, Michigan.

880 yard run—1:55 4/10—(1) Charteris, Washington; (2) Richardson, Stanford; (3) Martin, N. W.; (5) Frank, Oklahoma; (5) Boyden, California; (6) Reinke, Michigan.

One Mile Run—4:18 4/5—(1) Reese, Texas; (2) Carter, Occidental; (3) Gillette, Montana; (4) Conger, Iowa State; (5) Kimport, Kans. Agr.; (6) Wilde, Washington.

Two Mile Run—9:32 8/10—(1) Devine, State Col. of Washington; (2) Phelps, Iowa; (3) Peaslee, New Hampshire; (4) Esquivel, Texas; (5) Bourke, Chicago; (6) Maginnis, Washington.

120 yard high hurdles—14 6/10 sec.—(1) Leistner, Stanford; (2) Guthrie, Ohio State; (3) Snyder, Ohio State;

(4) Taylor, Grinnell; (5) Drew, Amherst; (6) Jones, Baylor.

220 low hurdles—24 sec.—(1) Taylor, Grinnell; (2) Leistner, Stanford; (3) Guthrie, Ohio State; (4) Kinsey, Illinois; (5) Maxwell, Pomona; (6) Davis, Washington and Jefferson.

Field Events

Pole Vault—12 ft. 4 in.—(1) Tie—Lancaster, Mo.; Bouschor, Northwestern; Potts, Okla.; Northrup, Mich.; McKown, Kans. St. Teachers; (6) tied, 12 ft Wirsig, Nebr.; Hill, Calif.; Dalby, Drake.

High Jump—6 ft. 2 in.—(1) Tie—Russell, Chicago; Hampton, Calif.; Bransford, Missouri; (4) tie 6 ft.—Poor, Kans. and Work, Stanford; (6) tie 5 ft. 10 in.—Burg, Chicago; Drew, Amherst; Egtvet, Wash.; Weeks, Mich.; Campbell, N. W.

Broad Jump—25 ft. 10 7/8 in.—New World's record—(1) Hubbard, Michigan; (2) 24 ft. 2 1/2 in., Taylor, Grinnell; (3) 23 ft. 8 1/2 in., Wallace, Ill.; (4) 23 ft. 1 1/2 in., Jones, Iowa; (5) 22 ft. 4 1/2 in., Fell, Ill.; (6) 22 ft. 2 in., Lancaster, Missouri.

Shot Put—50 ft.—(1) Hartranft, Stanford; (2) 47 ft. 3 in., Gerkin, Calif.; (3) 46 ft. 11 1/4 in., Schwarze, Wisconsin; (4) 45 ft. 9 1/4 in., Richerson, Missouri; (5) 45 ft. 1 1/4 in., Rinefort, Grinnell; (6) 44 ft. 11 1/2 in., Dauber, Iowa.

Discus Throw—148 ft. 4 in.—(1) Hoffman, Stanford; (2) 143 ft. 2 in., Hartranft, Stanford; (3) 139 ft. 9 in., Doyle, Michigan; (4) 130 ft. 7 in., Richerson, Missouri; (5) 130 ft. 2 in., Rinefort, Grinnell; (6) 129 ft. 10 in., Hancock, Iowa.

Hammer Throw—150 ft. 1 1/4 in.—(1) Bunker, Ohio State; (2) 138 ft. 2 in., Cox, Minn.; (3) 135 ft. 2 1/2 in., Merritt, Pomona; (4) 131 ft. 6 1/2 in., Lyons, Amherst; (5) 130 ft. 4 in., Handy, Iowa; (6) 129 ft. 2 in., Hawkins, Michigan.

Javelin Throw—201 ft. 11 in.—(1) Northrup, Michigan; (2) 197 ft., Cox, Okla.; (3) 187 ft. 3 in., Goode, McKendree; (4) 186 ft. 10 in., Eaton, Pomona; (5) 182 ft. 7 in., Kreuz, Wisconsin; (6) 174 ft. 1 in., Dodson, California.

The Return of Baseball as an Amateur Game

Baseball Is Flourishing Today in Communities Where It Is Being Wisely Administered

By J. A. Butler

REPORTS from every section of the country indicate that developments are taking place which promise a healthy growth in amateur baseball. Baseball has lost none of its magic appeal for the American boy. Youngsters today long to swat the ball and run the bases as much as ever before. The men who have been building golf courses for themselves are beginning to realize that they must provide recreational facilities for their children; and, while in the past communities have interested themselves primarily with the organization of professional ball teams which they have administered for their own amusement or with an idea of advertising their town, they are now coming to realize the advisability of making provision for the rank and file of boys and young men who want to engage in sports. This is the trend of development and it bespeaks well for the future. During the past six months many communities have inaugurated for the first time leagues and tournaments in baseball, and have taken steps to improve the administration of their athletics.

Baseball is flourishing today in communities where it is being wisely administered. When the National Amateur Athletic Federation conducted its nation-wide survey last winter to ascertain why fewer boys were playing the national pastime than formerly, it was learned that the game was flourishing as it never had before in many of the larger cities having special baseball organizations. At that time, it was learned also, that many cities and towns were giving no intelligent direction to baseball and were not providing any diamonds. It is quite apparent that the boys cannot play baseball if they have no diamonds for their games.

Following the publication of the results of the Federation's baseball survey, friends of the game in every nook and corner of the land have taken steps which have resulted in the formation of new leagues and in the laying out of additional fields; a new impetus has been given to the game on

the sand-lots. In this connection, it might not be amiss to state that there is no sport that has more ardent friends than baseball. While in many communities the dads have built golf courses for themselves and have made no provision for baseball diamonds for the boys, this condition is more largely the result of over-sight than a lack of appreciation of the value of baseball as a sport for their youngsters. The majority of fathers want their boys to play baseball, and more and more of them are coming to realize that the common back-lot diamonds, which were plentiful in their playing days, have year after year been decreasing in number. Park Commissioners in the larger cities, seeing that these former sand-lot diamonds were being taken over for buildings, bill-boards and gasoline stations have wisely set aside special park areas for baseball. If the men in the smaller cities and towns who played baseball ten, twenty and thirty years ago, want their boys to have the same opportunity to play ball, they will have to follow the example of the Park Commissioners in the larger cities and lay out diamonds for this purpose.

The National Amateur Athletic

Federation and its unit member organizations have not been working alone in their campaign to boost baseball. Newspapers and sports editors have inaugurated special campaigns in their communities to provide leagues and additional playing areas. The cities, having amateur baseball organizations, have added new leagues, and the officers of organized baseball have taken definite steps to encourage juvenile baseball in the cities maintaining professional leagues.

The National Amateur Athletic Federation is daily receiving reports from all parts of the United States where communities are inaugurating amateur leagues and otherwise boosting the game. The following reports are typical:

COLUMBUS, GA. (Walter J. Cartier, Director, Dept. of Recreation.)

"This is the first season there has been any organized baseball among the juniors. Our department organized a Junior Baseball Association, which consists of four leagues. One league is made up of six clubs of boys of high school age. One league of eight clubs is for boys of the sixth and seventh grades. One league for smaller boys has four clubs, and last (but not least) a Ne-Hi League of eight clubs has been started for the little 'fellars.' Each of these teams play from one to two games a week. Each team has fifteen registered players."

PORPSMOUTH, O. (Wheeling Steel Corporation, S. G. Hopkins, Employment Mgr.)

"This year we have organized within our plant an industrial baseball league, the team being made up of bona-fide employees from the different departments. Our teams are well-balanced and are playing four games a week and every one in our plant is enjoying the sport very much."

CICERO, ILL. (Joseph J. Petranek, Commissioner of Public Works.)

"A committee has been appointed from the Rotary and Lions Clubs and the Business Men's Association to foster boys' baseball in this city. The



Put 'em over

teams are playing a schedule of games which will run throughout the summer. We have already created a sentiment which indicates a very successful organization, and in addition to satisfying the natural inclination of the boys themselves, we feel that it will be a great help to us in the permanent organization of a local boys' club later on in the season."

SCRANTON, PA. (Dan T. McNamara, Scranton Amateur Baseball Federation.)

"The Scranton Association of first class amateur baseball clubs has been formed and is going over big. Amateur baseball has been in the rut here for the last six years but the forming of our baseball association has restored interest in the game."

MANAWA, WIS. (Norman E. Colby, Asst. Principal, Little Wolf High School.)

"True, there has been a waning interest in baseball in the smaller towns. I wonder if they are not just recovering from their costly experiences of the past few years with salaried 'amateur' baseball players. A number of the small towns here in Wisconsin have organized leagues forbidding salaried players and requiring home talent. This is a step in the right direction."

CLOVER, S. C. (W. O. Tatum, Jr., Supt. of Schools.)

"We are going to offer the school park, the school showers and gymnasium, to the members of the boys' clubs and Sunday schools of the city in an effort to keep these young lads off the streets during the summer, and I believe that we can perfect an organization similar to the one suggested in your bulletin."

AMHERST, MASS. (Dr. Paul C. Phillips, Director of Athletics, Amherst College.)

"Have you any more of the baseball pamphlets? It is fine and we are organizing a little league in this town closely along the lines you suggest in it. I would like ten more copies if you have them."

READING, PA. (E. A. Pritchard, Supt. of Recreation.)

"We are now in the throes of organizing a Berks' County Baseball Federation for this community and desire to have you rush to us one hundred extra copies of your bulletin giving suggestions on the formation of amateur teams."

PONTIAC, MICH. (J. N. Tucker, Mgr., Junior Chamber of Commerce.)

"The Junior Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with the City Recreation Department has formed a high class amateur baseball league. The league is financed by the sale of but-

tons at one dollar each, which admit the wearers to all games played during the season."

PORTLAND, ORE. (John C. Henderson, Director, Portland Community Service, Inc.)

"We have a twenty per cent increase in the number of our teams this year over last. We could have had more teams this season, but have reached the saturation point as regards available fields. Exclusive of school teams, we have about one hundred and fifty teams this summer as compared with one hundred and twenty last summer. Seventy-six adult teams in twelve leagues are members of our new municipal baseball association."

SAN JOSE, CALIF. (Jack Graham, Sports Editor, Mercury Herald.)

"This community is boosting baseball and getting good results. We have eighty-four teams; one semi-pro team, about twelve independent teams, six teams in a Valley League, twelve in a Junior League, ten in the Mercury Herald League (boys sixteen years of age and under), ten in the City School League, ten in the Playground League, nineteen in the Church Leagues, and we schedule the games for many more in the towns nearby. We are forming a new twilight league next week with six teams. All school and city grounds have been made available for our program. We are developing some very good players."

LANSING, MICH. (George S. Alderton, State Journal.)

"Lansing is entering its third year of high grade amateur baseball. Three years ago professional baseball here was a dismal failure and a desire to keep the game alive resulted in the formation of our present organization. The league for two years has requested each member of the league to post a fifty dollar entry fee as an expense fund. This has been refunded at the close of two seasons and this year there are sufficient funds in the treasury to give each team a paid-up entry fee. No admission fee is charged but a silver collection is taken at all games. This collection pays all expenses and goes to buy trophies for the winning team. The league is now firmly on its feet and in its two years of existence has solved some knotty problems. Each team is permitted to carry twenty-five players. The season consists of two rounds all played on the twilight plan. The league has created a tremendous amount of interest in the game, and has helped to promote juvenile baseball."

KEOSAUQUA, IA. (Ernest C. Cox, President, Des Moines Valley Amateur League.)

"Eight of the towns in this vicinity have formed the Des Moines Valley League of Amateur Baseball Clubs. This is something new for us, but it is a great thing to boost the game. All of our teams except one are in Van Buren County."

OTTUMWA, IA. (Lloyd Perdue, Mgr., Ottumwa Red Sox Baseball Club.)

"We are now working on the formation of an amateur baseball league representing eight of the towns around Ottumwa. A league of this sort has been successfully organized at Keosauqua, south of here some fifty miles, and the plans are that the winners of the two leagues play each other a series at the end of the season. Clyde Highshoe, sports editor of the Courier and Director of the Mississippi Valley League, has promised his support in putting this league over for the younger ball players who would like to have a chance to be recognized in an organized way."

SALEM, N. J. (A. B. Whitridge, Secretary, Y. M. C. A.)

"We have organized a high class amateur city baseball league, adopting much of the suggestive material in the pamphlet you sent us. This league has already started to revive interest in the game in this city."

CHINOOK, MONT. (L. C. Stevens.)

"We are starting the ball rolling in this section to boost baseball by the formation of an amateur league among the towns within a radius of twenty miles of Chinook."

BUFFALO, N. Y. (Thomas Mercer, Jr., Chief of Umpires, Municipal Baseball Assn.)

"The Buffalo Municipal Baseball Association was formed in 1913 with seven teams. The number of teams has been increased each year, one hundred and twelve teams having franchises in the Association for 1925. Since the inauguration of the Association the number of first class diamonds has increased from seven to twenty-six. Our Umpires' Association has increased from seven to fifty-three. This Association furnishes umpires for the following leagues: All municipal Sunday afternoon contests (sometimes as many as seventy-three games are played); the High School Cup Series; Sunset Industrial League; Riverside Industrial League; Odd Fellows' Twilight League; Newspaper Twilight League; all the Church Twilight Leagues, which number about eight; Bankers' Twilight League; Masonic Twilight League; Inter-Club Twilight League, which includes Kiwanis, Gyro, Optimist, Rotary and others; Electric Twilight League; Saturday afternoon Industrial League, New York Central

Railroad League and the Y. M. C. A. contests. Baseball is flourishing in every respect in this city."

FARGO, N. D. (M. H. Hodge, Director of Physical Education, Public Schools.)

"The Rotary Club of our city has caught your appeal to 'Save Baseball for the Youth of America' and has engaged me to organize and run three or more baseball leagues here this summer. Please send us all the literature you can on baseball leagues for the older boys and tournaments for the little fellows, which may be helpful to us in putting over an extensive baseball program in this city."

DAVENPORT, IA. (Arthur M. Roach, Physical Director, Y. M. C. A.)

"In accordance with your suggestions, the Presidents of our seven civic clubs have joined in a campaign to boost baseball for the boys of our city. These clubs will have two of their members each night at each of the seven fields to do the umpiring and assist with the administration of the games. The Y. M. C. A. is taking care of the registrations and acting in a supervisory capacity in the operation of the leagues. At the end of the season we will have a series to decide the city championship. We have an additional feature which is valuable to the younger boys. The manager of the Waterloo professional baseball club is a personal friend of the Y. M. C. A. boys' secretary here and has volunteered to spend his mornings at the various diamonds showing the boys the fine points of the game such as base-running, sliding, bunting and batting."

CENTREVILLE, MD. (J. Willard Davis, Principal, High School.)

"Will you please send us extra copies of your suggestions for amateur baseball leagues? This type of program is most desirable and we are instituting it here in Centreville now."

WOOSTER, O. (Arthur Murray, Dept. of Athletics, Wooster College.)

"We are organizing here at Wooster baseball for the boys. Please rush to us suggestions for Sunday School Leagues, as the Wooster Ministerial Association has endorsed this program and we want to get the program going right away."

BOISE, IDA. (H. T. Smith, Physical Director, Y. M. C. A.)

"Held a meeting last night to re-organize the Boise Inter-Church Baseball League. Nine churches responded to the call. We are planning two divisions, one for the Juniors under fifteen years of age, and a senior division

for all sixteen years and over. Steps are also being taken to re-organize the Boise City Twilight League composed of commercial houses and the fraternal organizations. I am planning to inaugurate a city-wide playground league for both men and boys. Much interest for baseball has been stirred up in this city during the past few weeks."

CLINTON, IA. (F. D. Kleeberger, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)

"One of the features of our new Senior Twilight League is that all of the players in the city were pooled before the choosing of the teams. This arrangement has made for evenly balanced teams. We have been successful in raising \$2,500 for the purpose of improving the grounds and building a grand-stand. We feel

we have a very good year before us." PEORIA, ILL.

"The Peoria Journal-Transcript, recognizing the need of additional stimulus for the youngsters of this city to help keep baseball on its pedestal as the great national pastime, has hired a former major league star, Jerry Eddinger, a man who thoroughly understands boys to inaugurate a baseball school this summer in which the youngsters will be given free instruction in the art of playing baseball. As far as is known, the Journal-Transcript is the first newspaper to take to heart the danger of baseball's losing its continued popularity. Boys, especially those between ten and fifteen years of age, oftentimes have small incentive and limited opportunity to progress as ball players. The great need of supervised instruction has been mentioned frequently by well-posted baseball authorities but the proper authorities have been slow and negligent in providing means for the youngsters to bring out their latent baseball possibilities. The youngsters are being formed into teams and leagues for the summer, thus providing competitive means for the boys to develop themselves."

LINCOLN, NEBR. (John W. Fuhrer, Physical Director, Y. M. C. A.)

"Last season two Sunday School Leagues were formed in this city. So much enthusiasm for the game has been awakened as a result of these leagues that we now have a real problem in securing field facilities for the expanding interest in the direction of boys' leagues. Our leagues last year were for adults, but we are now organizing the junior teams in the same way."

Proper Administration, Keynote to Successful Baseball

The thrifty condition of amateur baseball in communities where it has been administered in a business-like manner is conclusive proof that there is nothing inherently wrong with baseball and emphasizes the value of sane administration of the game. Baseball in the big leagues is thriving today as it never has before due to increased public interest, which is a direct result of good administration and the efforts on the part of the management to keep the game clean and above suspicion. Organized baseball under the control of the National Baseball Commission and Judge Landis is unquestionably our cleanest form of professional athletics. It would be a fine thing for baseball, if more of the loosely organized professional ball clubs could be placed under the control of the National Commis-



Spearin' a hot one

(Continued on page 39)

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JOHN L. GRIFFITH, Editor

The New Athletic Journal

FIVE years ago the *Athletic Journal* was launched as a monthly magazine for athletic directors in the schools and colleges. Some persons at that time knowing that others who had attempted to publish athletic magazines had failed thought that this was another fool undertaking. However, in the five years it has been shown that there is a place for a magazine of this sort and today we are pleased to announce that beginning with this special summer number of the *Journal* this magazine will appear henceforth in enlarged and more attractive form.

The *Journal* was started with the idea that the most important contribution which had been made to the cause of amateur athletics had been by the schools and colleges. The purpose of the *Journal* is to assist in every way possible the men who are responsible for the conduct of athletics in these institutions. Consequently this publication has not attempted to chronicle events to any large extent but has rather detailed the technical developments of the games, has attempted to discuss problems related to athletics and has striven to develop an *esprit de corps* among the men who are directing the athletic activities of the millions of school boys and college men. The *Journal* will continue along the same line. This summer number, however, is more or less of a departure from our usual field. Most of our subscribers are interested in the National Amateur Athletic Federation and undoubtedly are following the national trend of athletics. It was thought that some good might be accomplished by publishing a special number of the *Journal* for the purpose of making it possible for our readers to become better acquainted with the national organizations that compose the Federation and further, for the purpose of discussing movements that are taking place in the nation's amateur athletics. While the *Journal* is primarily a professional magazine for athletic coaches and directors in the schools and colleges, we trust that it may be of interest to those who are entrusted with the responsibility of organizing city and town athletics.

We have noted with satisfaction the growth of athletics in the towns and cities and we believe that the

time is coming when athletic associations and athletic directors throughout the country will develop amateur athletics for the communities in the same manner that intramural athletics have been developed in the colleges.

The Growth of Sports

WHILE there has been a general increase in the matter of player participation in our various sports in the United States in the last ten years, certain sports have undoubtedly grown more rapidly than others. Without much doubt more persons play golf than participate in any of the other sports. Golf is a game that is played by young and old and by both sexes. Further, it is in some sections of the country, at least, an all-year sport.

Basketball has enjoyed a phenomenal growth in late years due largely to the popularity of the game in high school and college circles. Basketball is largely a game for young men and boys. True, some of the Y. M. C. A. teams are made up largely of men who are approaching middle-age and basketball is increasing in favor as a game for girls. However, the great majority of players are boys and young men between the ages of ten and twenty-five.

Football is a game for the physically superior. It is not a game, of course, for middle aged men or women and the majority will agree that youngsters in the grade schools should not play the game except in modified form. Football can never hope to enlist so many players as some of the other sports. Nevertheless it has a tremendously important place on the athletic program.

Baseball a decade ago was probably played by more persons than any of the other games. Baseball is a typical American game. It has never enjoyed much success in any of the foreign countries, but it is interesting to note that it is gaining in popularity in Canada and Mexico. Baseball has not been attracting the youth of the nation, however, in increasingly large numbers as has basketball and golf.

The reasons why baseball has been dropping back in the race for player popularity are of interest to every sports follower because they are fundamental to the growth of outdoor sports. Briefly stated they are two-fold. First, the vacant lots in the cities and towns have been utilized for building purposes and the park boards have not provided additional playing areas rapidly enough to compensate for the loss of the vacant lots. In the second place, baseball has become so highly professionalized that the majority of those who have promoted the game have thought of it as a game for the amusement of the spectators rather than one which would attract the boys. This has been disastrous for baseball because outside of the big leagues the game as a business is not a paying proposition and further it has been only too often administered by the sporting element in the communities and thus has lost favor with the best families.

Track and field athletics are apparently on the increase this year. Undoubtedly the influence of the Olympic Games has stimulated the sport and the

great Nurmi has also contributed no small part to the growth of track. Further, many of the institutions that formerly supported both baseball and track teams in the spring have now decided in favor of track and field and consequently more emphasis is being placed on these games. One of the most potent arguments for the growth and popularity of track and field is that today track and field meets are better conducted than formerly. The American people are partial to the games that are run off in about two hours of time. The relay meets throughout the country have demonstrated that track meets can be run on a time schedule and tedious delays between events eliminated. The great National Meet held in Chicago recently was successfully run off in two hours and thirty minutes.

Any one who studies the development of sports must be impressed with the fact that there are two fundamental prerequisites for the success of any organized game. First, satisfactory grounds and buildings must be provided for the contests, and second, there must be proper supervision and administration. Many who note that increased space is being allotted to sports in the daily press reach the conclusion that the American people as a class are all engaged in athletic pursuits. Would that this were true! The fact is, however, that only a comparatively small percentage of our people really engage in athletics and outdoor sports enough to receive any adequate benefits therefrom.

The Deeper Significance of Athletics

THE ethical value of athletics, suggests Stuart P. Sherman, Literary Editor of the New York "Herald and Tribune" and former professor at the University of Illinois, will be appreciated by future generations. The following taken from Mr. Sherman's columns in the New York "Herald and Tribune" is a splendid statement and one which should be read by those who are still judging athletics by the standards that endured twenty or twenty-five years ago:

"Historians in the future, surveying the monuments of our children's time, are going to refer to this as the beginning of the great age of stadium-building in America. They will see in this movement a religious significance, not yet visible to us; and they will expatiate in glowing terms on the period when, with extravagant and sacrificial adoration of an ideal, our youth exalted the cleanliness and hardness of athletic games, and religiously subjected themselves to the rules and rigors of the game—to that arbitrary, elaborate, inflexible yet self-imposed system of "ethics" which alone makes any good game possible. I am hoping that our children's generation will contain more real sportsmen than ours did—fewer quitters, fewer squealers, fewer players crying out to have the rules changed after the game is on, and no one so silly as to suppose there can be a game without rules."

Modern athletics express perhaps the spirit, aspirations and concepts of this age as the Gothic cathedrals expressed in another age the life of that time. The consideration shown for the sportsman's code, which is the finest social code of the age, is as refreshing and exhilarating an indication of progress as

was the gentleman's code—exemplified by the knights in the age of chivalry.

It is encouraging to find men like Stuart Sherman, who are recognized not only because of their ability to express their philosophic thoughts in splendid English, but because they can see beyond the present and interpret present day movements in terms of their future significance.

The coaches of today are moralists (according to the present definition of character) and they are upholding a standard and subscribing to a code which will be recognized a generation or two hence as of tremendous moral import, not only because of what it is, but because it was created in the post-war days, when society was striving to recover from its war hysteria and its emotionalism.

Modern athletics are important not only because they exemplify respect for a code that is altogether altruistic, idealistic and chivalric, but further, because they have a greater appeal than any other human activity of the age. Not only do the games number as adherents a great majority of our people, but further, they furnish a bond of brotherhood that is lasting and real.

The American Legion in Athletics

THE South Dakota convention of the American Legion recently voted that as a major activity for 1926, it would promote amateur athletics on a state-wide basis. The delegates at this convention also recommended to the national organization that the twelve thousand posts that constitute the American Legion of America undertake next year to promote amateur athletics on a country-wide basis.

This year the Legion has been engaged in the unselfish task of raising a five million dollar endowment fund for the thirty-five thousand dependent children of men who were either killed or disabled in the war, and it is fitting that South Dakota should assume the responsibility of carrying on a social service of another kind.

Legionnaires know the value of national physical fitness in war. They saw many of their fellows left at home at a time when we were trying to get as many physically fit men as possible into the army. If the next generation is to be healthier, stronger and more capable of enduring than the last generation the change will have to be brought about largely through participation in athletics.

Army men also appreciate the fact that the qualities of character stressed by athletic training are the same as those needed in the making of a soldier. Our General Staff recognizes that athletics develop initiative, aggressiveness, poise, courage, co-operation, unselfishness, willingness to serve and the ability to carry on when punished.

If the Legion throughout the United States would promote amateur athletics to the extent that one or two million boys who are not now receiving athletic training would be enrolled in athletics, the good that would be accomplished could hardly be computed. It appears that the Legion is a service organization in several senses of the word.

The Effect of Professionalism on a Sport

When a Sport Becomes Highly Professionalized, It Will Deteriorate

By John L. Griffith

THE National Amateur Athletic Federation has this year been attempting to make a study, designed to ascertain the effect of the professionalization of a sport on the amateur players in that sport. Certain games such as golf, tennis, football, basketball and track and field are played almost exclusively by amateurs. Baseball, boxing and wrestling are the outstanding professional sports in America. Some sports writers judge the growth of a sport in terms of the number of spectators who pay admissions for the privilege of witnessing the contests. The Federation is interested primarily in this matter from the standpoint of the number of player participants. From the investigation made, it seemed clear that an increasingly large number of boys were not playing baseball in the United States while the other amateur sports have been showing for the last few years an enlarged enrollment. We have asked a number of leading athletic and physical education authorities in the United States for their opinions regarding the effect of professionalism on an amateur sport and are quoting herewith statements which these men have very kindly sent us.

Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, Professor of Hygiene and Physical Education at Princeton University writes as follows:

"You ask whether 'I am right in my assumption that if a sport becomes highly professionalized it will gradually diminish as judged from the standpoint of the numbers of players.' I should say that you would be justified in stating that this conclusion was not an *assumption* but an *historical fact*. A study of the history of track athletics, horse-racing, rowing and boxing shows clearly that the more completely these sports become professionalized, the greater is the loss in interest and participation in these forms of sport by amateurs. As a matter of fact, if it hadn't been for the protection and stimulus of amateur standards in educational institutions, we should have today a very small number of participants in amateur sports. Certainly this is true in the case of rowing, track athletics, boxing, wrestling and swimming. The A. A. U. performed an invaluable

service in connection with track athletics beginning some forty years ago.

"It appears to me that your conclusions based upon the thorough going investigations which you have made are worthy of much greater confidence than the opinion of those who disagree with you, and who base their disagreement upon opinion rather than actual knowledge of the conditions."

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Professor and Director of Physical Education of the University of Pennsylvania, advances the following opinion:

"The recent investigation into the decline of baseball in the small towns brings forcefully to light, the fact, not appreciated by most casual observers, but which all men, experienced in physical education and athletics know well, namely—that professionalism and amateurism cannot successfully mix, and that where this attempt is made, it always ends in the destruction of the amateur spirit in which games are played.

Baseball is riddled with professionalism, as everyone knows. From the small boy to the college student, the influence of the professional game and its financial rewards are always before his eyes, and skill is looked upon in terms of dollars. Where this occurs, the amateur who plays it for pleasure, and not for profit, is always forced out of the game and turns to something else. This has been strikingly shown in the results of the recent inquiry, and the only way this, or any other game, can be saved, is by keeping the line between professional and amateur sport clear cut and distinct. An attempt is now being made to do this with intercollegiate boxing,

and already it shows signs of a revival in the colleges where it has been kept away from the influence of professional methods."

Mr. V. K. Brown, Superintendent of Playgrounds and Sports, South Park Commissioners, Chicago, Illinois, advances the following conclusions:

"There has been considerable publicity lately on the subject of the decline in general interest in baseball, on the part of the younger players. Enthusiastic supporters of the game have developed teams for competition, and, feeling that additional inducements were necessary to develop better teams and better playing standards, they have gradually brought about a condition in which baseball has become, very largely a professional sport, from the big league player to the most semi of semi-pros.

If the matter had ended there, it would not have occasioned any of the recent comment on the subject of the decline in the game. The ambition of frankly professional players to perfect themselves in their chosen means of earning a living is, undoubtedly, a big factor in developing the best players to their maximum skill. But the effect upon the boy life of the city is a different matter. The promoters of semi-pro teams have not had this in mind, and probably it has not occurred to them that the younger generation, who will soon become the players of the game, are, in any way, affected by the growing professionalization of the sport itself among the older experts. There is a very marked effect, however, apparent to any man who deals with boys in their games. Even the "kid" player imitates the star performer, not only in his playing technique, but also in his attitude toward the game. Today, even where vacant lots abound, the old-fashioned spontaneous game, played for the fun of it, has disappeared.

Baseball appears to the boy as a game to be organized; he is not living up to the traditions of the game any longer unless he is a cog in a miniature baseball machine. When one sees a game on a vacant lot, one is likely to find out, on inquiry, that the team is not a pick-up aggregation of players, but a group that is banded together, and experienced in playing together, usually for a small sized bet,

Leading athletic and physical education authorities in the United States agree that as soon as a sport becomes highly professionalized, it deteriorates as an amateur sport, judged from the standpoint of the numbers of players. The great professional games may attract many spectators, but what this country needs is more players rather than more spectators.

in which all of the players have pooled their stake. And when a playground worker attempts to organize a baseball team to represent his ground, he is likely to discover all the available players already tied up with their own organizations. The same players are ready to represent the playground in any other sport but baseball, but in that sport, peculiar conditions obtain. It may be, of course, that the organization of baseball has proceeded faster than the organizing authorities have been able to go, but it requires only a few conferences with boy teams, and a cursory analysis of what the boys themselves say, to convince one that the most important factor in this whole situation is the professional aspect of the sport, which the sport itself has taken on in the eyes of the boys, because of the professional and semi-professional teams, whose records and achievements they have studied, and whose methods they imitate.

The seriousness of this condition lies in the fact that unless there are numerous opportunities for the beginner to play the game with others more or less practiced and skilled, the number of participants learning to play is greatly decreased, and the future number of players is jeopardized. It means, in fact, that boys are forced to content themselves with other games, they never develop baseball ability, and the back lot game disappears from the open spaces. That is exactly what has happened in Chicago, for some reason, and the men who head up the various playground systems of the city feel that the professionalizing of the game is the biggest factor in causing such disappearance."

A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago, a man with thirty years experience in the field of physical education, suggests:

"There is no question at all, but that when you develop sports from home talent, you always get a much healthier and more satisfactory condition in the community just as you do from the team itself. Professional sport can never be satisfactorily produced in small communities through outside talent, because the outside talent is never interested in the community itself, and sees everything through mercenary eyes. A team developed out of members of the community starts with a morale and maintains it; a team made up of imported players can never possess it because all the interest, enthusiasm, pride and loyalty of the individuals in their town or city can never be submerged by the mercenary spirit."

Dr. Clark W. Hetherington, Pro-

fessor of Physical Education of New York University, writes as follows:

"I am keenly interested in your memoranda about amateur baseball. I should like to tell you in detail some stories that would support your contention. As early as 1909, while at Missouri University, I dictated a letter to my stenographer who was a student in the University and a baseball fan. I made comments in the let-

ganizations to play baseball and the boys have gone into the bleachers as fans and have quit playing."

Carl Lundgren, Baseball Coach, University of Illinois, and formerly pitcher on Frank Chance's Cub Ball Team, writes:

"Naturally, I am greatly interested in your work through the National Amateur Athletic Federation toward stimulating interest in amateur baseball in the rural districts and on the sand lots. All information, as well as the judgment of those most interested, seems to point to only one conclusion, which is, that there has been a 'falling off' during the past few years in the amount of baseball played in these districts. Your effort, I am sure, will receive the enthusiastic support of all persons interested in the welfare of the youth of our country, as well as that of the players and followers of our national game. I believe that every effort should be put forth to promote baseball in the amateur ranks and that to allow it to 'fall off' will result in great loss to the youth of the nation, since, I feel there is no game which can be substituted that will produce the same benefits or be so well adapted to the needs of the youth. I am convinced that it is changing conditions and lack of the right kind of support not lack of interest in the game itself, which has produced the present state of affairs. If these conditions can be improved and if better and more support is received from newspapers, from organizations such as Chambers of Commerce, Rotary, Kiwanis; from Farm Bureaus, responsible local citizens and from the professional baseball organizations, who, I believe, are as vitally and sincerely interested in the welfare of amateur baseball as any one and whose co-operation with your organizations and those mentioned would be invaluable, interest will increase proportionally."

Mr. Lundgren suggests that baseball would be improved if it were administered by responsible citizens. He has touched upon one of the conditions which to the writer seems fundamental. Baseball outside of the small town and city, conducted as a semi-professional sport, has in the past been for the most part promoted and managed by the sporting element in the communities. As a result, frequently questionable practices have been employed, the game has been given a bad name and the better classes of society disapprove of the activity and withhold their support. To illustrate, an Illinois-Chicago football game played on Stagg Field is a society event. The very best men in

"If it hadn't been for the protection and stimulus of amateur standards in educational institutions, we should have today a very small number of participants in amateur sports."

Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, Princeton University

"The old-fashioned spontaneous game of baseball, played for the fun of it, has disappeared."
V. K. Brown, Superintendent of South Park Playgrounds, Chicago

"Professionalism and amateurism cannot successfully mix."

R. Tait McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania

"I am convinced that it is changing conditions and lack of the right kind of support, not lack of interest in the game itself, which has produced the present state of affairs."

Carl Lundgren, Baseball Coach, University of Illinois

"Professional sport can never be satisfactorily produced in small communities through outside talent, because the outside talent is never interested in the community itself."

A. A. Stagg, Chicago University

ter about the decline of baseball in rural communities, and the rise of weak or so-called semi-professional teams. My stenographer said that I was in error. As it was in the spring and he had a vacation immediately after that, I asked him to make a survey in his own home district and report to me after he returned to college. After the vacation he came to the office and laughingly said 'You win.' He said, further, 'I was astonished to find that all the old tendencies to play baseball that were familiar to me three or four years ago have simply ceased to exist. I got so interested that I went into several surrounding towns. It seems to be the situation everywhere. A few fellows are being supported by business or-

(Continued on page 37)

Organized City Athletics

The Cities and Towns Are Perfecting Athletic Associations for the Purpose of Promoting Amateur Athletics

THE cities and towns are now organizing athletic associations and employing athletic directors to promote and administer athletics on a city-wide basis. This is a new departure in athletics throughout the United States. We have become accustomed to the athletics of the high schools and colleges and most of us are devotees of some of the professional sports. Clubs have largely taken care of golf and tennis but heretofore the communities of the country have not to any large degree organized their amateur athletics on a large scale.

As yet there is no one plan of organization which may be said to be the type representing the city athletic movement. In Des Moines, Iowa, the Chamber of Commerce has sponsored the city-wide athletic organization. In Fargo, North Dakota, the Rotary Club has employed an athletic director and is fostering city leagues in baseball and in other sports. In Plymouth, New Hampshire, a few public spirited business men have provided a city park and employed an athletic director to look after the games for the young people during the summer months. In some cities the Y. M. C. A. has organized city athletics, in others the Kiwanis Club, the American Legion, the DeMolay, the Catholic Boys' Brigade, the public school authorities, the Park Commissioners and other civic organizations. Possibly, an organization composed of representatives of the different civic clubs, the churches, the schools, the American Legion and all the organizations interested in athletics will be the one that will be laid out in most of the cities and towns in the future.

The Directors of Athletics in the Conference schools that compose the "Big Ten"—namely, the universities of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Purdue, Illinois, Northwestern and Chicago, have recently sponsored the city plan of organization and are offering to assist towns and cities in the Middle West who may be interested in this type of athletic organization. These men are well qualified to render assistance because they not only have developed intercollegiate athletics in their institutions to a high degree, but further, have promoted intramural athletics until today most of the male students in the Conference colleges are enrolled

in some form of athletics or another. These men, too, not only have had experience themselves in administering athletics but have on their staffs other experts who are to be made available for the purpose of assisting civic leaders who may desire help in organizing athletics for their respective communities. It is fitting that the universities should provide athletic extension service just as they assist their States through the agricultural, sociological, domestic science and other extension departments.

As this country develops there is every reason why men interested in civic improvement, especially as it pertains to the citizens of the city, should devote some time and thought to the organization of the cities' athletic activities. The men of an earlier generation had neither time nor money enough to permit them to enjoy the things that men of today can enjoy. Their labors in those days were physically exacting and to a large extent kept them out of doors. Today, with the growth of our cities, more and more of our people do not have an opportunity to labor with their hands, and further, the development of labor-saving machinery has meant that the people of this generation do not get the same amount of physical exercise as did those of the past who swung an axe, tilled the soil and carried on their work by primitive methods.

It has been shown that cities which provide supervised athletics for boys and girls have less juvenile crime than the cities that spend far more money for the detection and punishment of crime. In other words, athletics are in a large measure crime preventative. In athletics the boy gets a certain amount of adventure, a chance to give play to the heroics; he develops his fighting instinct but according to the rules of the game and because he has these opportunities to develop his natural bent, he is not inclined so often to search adventure in the way that leads to disaster and serious consequences.

Another problem that confronts the citizens of today is that one presented by the development of the automobile. A quarter of a century ago it was comparatively safe for a boy to play in the streets. Many a game of baseball has been played in some side street in the village and even in the large city. Today, not only are most

of the streets paved but practically none of them are safe for playing purposes because of the general use of the automobile. In the first one hundred and seventy-two days of the year 1925 three hundred thirty persons were killed by automobiles in Chicago. Many of these were children who were killed while at play. Chicago is not peculiar in the matter of automobile killings because practically every city and town in America can report the names of children who were killed while playing in the streets. It is a wise city that provides playing areas for its children and gives them proper supervision.

President Coolidge in recent days has been stressing the idea that here in America since the war we have been depending more and more upon the Federal Government. He suggests that we should turn from the idea of bureaucracy and develop instead the idea of local autonomy. As the cities develop community spirit and local pride city athletic organizations will multiply. In fact, it may be suggested that around city athletics may be developed town morale and spirit. We have found in the colleges that the athletic activities have been the medium for developing school interest and that around them have centered the enthusiasms of the students, alumni and others. Many a college president has found that this enthusiasm expressed in terms of athletic games can later be diverted along other channels for the good of the institution as a whole. It is easier to organize the city's athletics than almost any other activity. Some, admitting this fact and regretting that the modern youngster expresses more interest in his games than he does over art, religion or politics, are inclined to condemn the thing that the boy likes. Perhaps it would be wiser to give him at least a certain amount of the thing that he delights in, help him administer it and see that the games are used in such a way as to help him become a better citizen. Certain it is that we cannot develop in the mind of the boy appreciation for the classics by refusing to let him give vent to his animal nature.

Some one has estimated that only one out of every ten boys who graduate from the grade schools also graduate from high school. In other words, although our schools are for

the most part providing physical education for the school children, also it is true that little is being done for the boy or the girl who either drops out of school before graduation or who returns to his town or city after graduating from high school or college. If there is a need for school and

college athletics and physical education, and the majority of the people today will grant that there is, then certainly there is likewise a crying need for the proper kind of city athletics—athletics that are designed primarily for the boys who play the games and not primarily for the pur-

pose of providing entertainment and amusement for the spectators, important as this latter may be. Judging from the signs of the times we are witnessing today the beginning of a new era in athletic development, an era that will be characterized by the growth of amateur city athletics.

Town Ball Comes Back

By Frank Sinclair

President, Southern Wisconsin Baseball League

A FEW months ago, John M. Ward died after a short attack of pneumonia. About the same time, Joe (Pongo) Cantillon was appointed assistant to Owner Charles M. Comiskey of the Chicago White Sox and purchased a share in the Little Rock club. These happenings have a bearing upon each other. For both these men represented different eras in the history of baseball in the city of Janesville in southern Wisconsin.

Back in 1877, Ward was the pitcher of the Janesville Mutuals, a clever team that met Spalding's Rockfords, the Chicago White Stockings and a few others of that class. Although Ward was a native of Pennsylvania and received his early baseball training there, he was sent on his way to fame via the Janesville club. That fame consisted of being one of the few major league twirlers to pitch a no-hit, no-run game; of being captain and afterwards manager of the New York Giants; of becoming president of the Boston Braves and of being business manager of the Brooklyn Federals.

Cantillon also came out of Janesville, his native town, and climbed the ladder of baseball fame to hold the managerial reigns of the Minneapolis Millers of the American Association for many years.

Among the Janesville boys who "went up," there was also Tom Morrissey, who went with the Milwaukee American Association team; Bushong, who came into town to catch Ward, became one of the best catchers the majors had in the early days. From the territory nearby, there rose Billy Sullivan, one of the best backstops the Chicago White Sox ever had. "Sully" is claimed a product both of Edgerton and Fort Atkinson. And too, there was Lynn Mills of Lake Mills who stood behind the bat in Milwaukee for a number of years. Green county sent "Chick" Newman to the Giants.

These men were the stars of other years. What of today? The only

players from the immediate territory who entered higher baseball were Eddie Gharrity of Beloit, up to two years ago with the Washington Americans and now with the crack Beloit Fairies; and "Chuck" Stuvengen of Orfordville, who is now with Des Moines in the Western League.

This is history. It is told for the purpose of asking these questions: "Why have there not been more?" and "Why has there been such a long period between risings?" Ward is gone and Cantillon is old in years. Ward was an imported product, but Cantillon, Sullivan, Morrissey, Newman, Mills, Gharrity and Stuvengen were not. They were developed from the sandlots—the town diamonds.

If the investigator were to search back, he would find a time, especially in more recent years, when teams composed of town players gave way to clubs composed of foreign athletes, lads brought in from the outside to

do the playing, largely because of heated town rivalry. Then he will find that while such baseball flourished for a while, it had an in and out career. There were teams one or two years, and then there was none. Such a situation might be called "on and off" baseball. It doesn't seem to be much a problem to fathom the reason for that condition. It has been explained many times and has been experienced all over the nation. Imported players cost money. High salaries mean deficits unless the gate receipts are higher. In most instances, the gate can not attempt to pay the overhead expenses of such baseball. So it has become a condition where towns have given up baseball when expenses left too great a debt. It may be, they tried it again later, thinking they might make a success, but they merely received a carbon copy of the old story.

If that is what has been happening to the game of baseball itself, what has been happening to the boys? When many of us were younger and the days of spring fever came around, we dug up the old glove and drew forth the bat; we found the old ball or made a new one. We did not have automobiles and the other super-luxuries of today that are open to so many boys. We invented much of our play. Thus it was, and is, that where there is no inducement such as a town baseball team to which the boys may graduate from the corner lots, attraction to the game has waned.

Nor did we have in those former days, the large number of golf courses there are today. For golf—valuable game as it is—has made inroads upon baseball. Here is one instance: There was a town in southern Wisconsin that several years ago had a baseball team composed mostly of imported players. That team got around to about August, so one of the directors explains, and was in a position to "possibly"—the quotation marks stand for doubt—make money. Just then, the team went to the directors and asked



Mr. Sinclair, as sports editor of the Janesville Daily Gazette, has been one of the men chiefly responsible for the development of amateur athletics in and around Janesville.
—Editor's Note.

for increased salaries. What they got were the directions for the shortest way out of town with the refrain of this sentence reaching their ears: "We'll build a golf course, first." And that golf course is in operation today.

So golf is a large item. Within a day's motoring and playing radius of Janesville there are now thirty-one courses and more than half of them are of a public or semi-public nature. In Janesville alone, with its twenty thousand people, there are three courses—a private country club with people knocking at the membership door for entrance, a municipal course a year old with five thousand rounds already played this season, and a course for the employees of a large automobile plant. Inasmuch as golf is a game of individual participation, easy to take up, no longer very expensive and one of great fascination, people are flocking to the links and letting the worries of baseball teams go. If you would seek further, go into the Dakotas and see how baseball has been abandoned as folks pass the old baseball parks on their way to the golf courses.

This article would be but repetition of the already oftold story but for what follows. There has been no cure-all discovered. Nor is there a solution that has yet reached positive success. But there is a plan, now in its third year of operation, which may be perfected where wholehearted cooperation may be procured from baseball players, fans, business men, newspapers and community organizations. That plan is—Home talent baseball. Home talent baseball is nothing but home town baseball. Apparently it is making headway for there are now four leagues of home talent or near home talent in the trade area of Janesville and more than ten in all in Wisconsin.

There is nothing new about the idea. It is simply that several towns get together, decide to form a baseball league and each agrees to use for players only those men who actually live in its town or within a limited radius. That sounds simple and logical. It is in accord with one of the first names given to the present national pastime—Town Ball. Furthermore, it is merely applying the same principles that schools and colleges follow, for schools get their material only from the student body, while the towns get theirs only from their residents.

This idea was brought forth as the antidote for the squabbling, the loading up, the importing and the high costs suffered until business men quit presenting their pocketbooks each fall

The articles, "The Return of Baseball as an Amateur Game," "The Effect of Professionalism on a Sport," "Organized City Athletics," "Town Ball Comes Back," "Survey of Park Baseball Methods," "The Elkhorn Valley League of Amateur Clubs," "Baseball Tournaments for the Little Fellows" and "Stimulating School Baseball by Tournaments," indicate first that a change is taking place in the attitude of the cities and towns toward the promotion of amateur athletics and some of them suggest what has been accomplished in various sections of the country. If other leaders in the movement for the revival of amateur athletics will send in reports of what has been accomplished in their sections of the country, the Journal will gladly pass on the information to its readers.

to make up losses. It was the product of the brain of Mike Davey of Watertown, Wis., a man of three-score years who believed the time had come for drastic action if the game were to be saved. He had no idea of extending the plan beyond his own territory of a few towns when he formed the Jefferson County league. However, the logic of the scheme was so sensible that within a year there were two leagues and from then on, the scheme grew until it has attracted nationwide attention even to finding its way into such magazines as the Literary Digest and attracting the attention of such men as Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of organized baseball.

The second league formed was the Southern Wisconsin. This league now is in its third year. There have been several changes of membership during that time. Two towns have dropped out because they were too small for the others. Another gave up baseball, but is considering making application to get back in next year. A fourth withdrew and went back into the first league seeking more natural rivalry. However, four other towns have come in and replaced them and are sold to the idea.

Player eligibility is based upon this clause: players in this league shall be home talent men only, whose place of residence shall be in the town they represent, or within an eight mile radius of that town, with the exception that where two member territories overlap, the resident radius shall be

half the distance between the two towns. Players must have resided in the town or radius they represent since January 1. A list of all players must be submitted by each team to the league president two weeks prior to the opening of the league season. In the case of the addition of a new player, that player must be listed with the president two weeks before he is to play in this league. The penalty for violation of this rule, or any section thereof, shall be forfeiture of any and all games in which such violation occurs.

It took courage to adopt home talent baseball because the fans had been accustomed to the imported kind. However, the business men had tired of footing the bills and were glad to see the game come back to life if they were not called upon to be the Guardian Angel of a group of ball hawks. All they are asked for now is to purchase uniforms for the players. A business man pays for a uniform and in return the "ad" of his business is carried in letters upon the back of the blouse.

While it would seem that home talent baseball would be slower than highly paid professional teams, there is this other thing, that players on home talent teams have a greater love for the game and get into it and battle for all they are worth. There are errors, to be sure, and plenty of them, but there is such an uncertainty as to what is coming next that the fans are always on edge. There is more free hitting. For instance in one game a few weeks ago there were fifteen hits on one side and seven on the other, but people at that game who are usually the quiet sort jumped to their feet and rooted like wild men and women when another crack denoted another bingle. The score of that game, 13 to 5, by the way was the largest of any game this season. The day this was written, there were an 8 to 0, two-hit game, a 4 to 1 game and a 7 to 6 game.

The Southern Wisconsin league, outside of the player eligibility is operated like any other league, except perhaps in two details. The first is with respect to salaries. While not all the clubs in the circuit have adopted the plan that follows, most of them use it. Instead of paying each player for each game, the pitcher gets ten or fifteen dollars and the rest of the players do not get any money until the close of the season when all profits are placed in a pot and pro-rated to the players on the basis of games played. Two teams do not even pay their pitchers until the profit-sharing

(Continued on page 44)

A Review of Baseball Fundamentals

*Some Suggestions Regarding the Playing of the Game
Made by a Big University Coach*

By James Ashmore

Base Running

IN twenty years of college coaching experience the writer has only had two ball players who might be considered good base runners. These men did not have to wait for a passed or batted ball to advance a base but knew when to steal bases or to take an extra base on a missed play. These men were interested in the game and were willing to put forth the effort required to run bases. The following suggestions have to do primarily with the matter of stealing bases.

A batter going from home to first base should run as fast as he can after he has hit the ball. If the ball is hit to the outfield or if it is not played to first, the runner should hit the base and then go as far toward second as possible. This is called making the turn at first base. Many runners make the mistake of running past first, making the turn to the right and then sauntering back to the base irrespective of where the ball may be. This, of course, is poor baseball, because an infielder may make a wild throw to another base or the outfielder may fail to field the ball.

Some critics maintain that a runner should never slide into first base, but the first baseman is called smart if he slides to the base to beat the base runner. On some plays the runner should slide. Take, for instance, the play where the first baseman has been pulled off the base toward home to catch a thrown ball. Under these circumstances the base runner might avoid being touched by sliding.

There are two methods of getting a lead off first base when about to attempt to steal second. One is to remain close to the base and then get a running start by anticipating when the pitcher is about to deliver the ball. The danger in this, of course, is that the pitcher may hesitate and thus catch the runner between bases. A young player will do better if he takes a lead that will allow him to beat the throw if the pitcher does throw to first. The base runner should stand with his feet spread so that he can get a start from either foot. If he returns to first he pushes off from his right foot, and if he starts for second the drive is from his left foot. If the runner watches the pitcher intently

he may anticipate the latter's intent to pitch to the batter or to throw to first base, and thus get one step advantage. A good base runner steals bases on a pitcher and not on a catcher. When the runner starts for second, he should go with all speed and at the same time should watch closely the actions of the fielder who is taking the throw. The runner will usually slide on his right side. If the throw is high, it would be more difficult for the fielder to touch the runner if the latter slides on his left side. If the runner gets caught off first base he should run at top speed for second. He can tell something about the play by watching the hands of the man who is in a position to touch him out. It is well not to slide until after the ball thrown by the first baseman is well past him because frequently the ball will hit him and thus he will be safe.

The runner may advance to second base when a long fly is caught provided there is a team-mate on second or third. The outfielder will usually throw to catch the other runner and this will permit the man on first to reach second safely. However, he should carefully watch to see whether or not the ball is intercepted by some infielder.

A clever base runner should secure a better lead from second than it is possible to get at first. He should have help from coaches, however, so that he may know when the shortstop or second baseman starts for the base. The runner himself should watch the

pitcher. If a runner does not really intend to steal third he need not take a big lead off of second, but he should start to run, nevertheless, every time the ball is delivered to the batsman. When two men are out, the runner should advance regardless of where the ball was hit. With two out and two strikes on the batter, the runner should run hard as soon as the batter swings his bat at the ball. The base runner on second sometimes may advance after a long fly hit to an outfielder. If it is caught under these conditions, of course, he should stay on the base. If the ball is hit to the right or to the center fielder, he has a good chance because it will require a long throw to cut him off at third, and further, there is always a chance that he will be hit by the thrown ball.

A base runner is not so apt to be caught off his base if he reaches third as when he is on either first or second. However, this does not mean that he should not be mentally alert and on his toes. He should remember to return to his base on fly balls unless two men are out. Further, he should have his mind made up whether he should attempt to go home on ground hit balls or not. A short lead off third base is always an advantage except when a squeeze play is to be attempted or when the runner plans to steal home. The runner on third should take a short lead so that he will be in motion toward the home base when the ball reaches the point where the batter will hit at it. A big



The above illustration shows the hook slide and baseman tagging a runner

lead is a disadvantage because if the runner is in motion toward third when the ball is hit, he is apt to be caught by the catcher. If he takes a short lead he may thus be in motion toward home and if the ball is batted he has a chance to score. Further, in case of a passed ball he is in a position to take advantage of a missed play.

Bunting

There are two methods of holding the bat in attempting to bunt a ball. One is to slide the right hand, towards the big end of the bat, as far as the trade mark. In the other method, both hands are transferred to a grasp at the trade mark. In either method the grasp of the hands is loose. A firm grasp will send the ball away too fast. The arms should be held free of the body. The player's object is to place the bat in the path of the ball's flight. The bat should be held parallel with the ground. The player should aim to have the bat come in contact with the top half of the ball. The bat is not aimed at the center of the ball. If the ball strikes the bat above the ball's center, it will be deflected to the ground. A bunted ball going into the air causes an offensive team much grief.

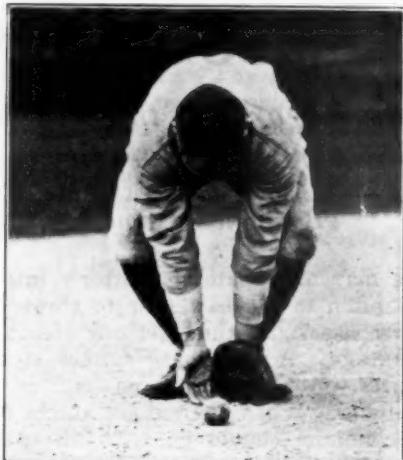
Batting

A player should do four times as much batting as fielding in practice. Men who have good control should be selected as pitchers for batting practice. In practice the habit of hitting only at good ones should be formed. Players are expected to hit only at good balls in games and if they go after wild pitches in practice they will do the same thing in games. Players who chase wild pitches make the opposing pitcher very effective especially if he lacks control and his weakness thus becomes an asset. It is well to bunt one and hit one.

Batters should take a short step directly towards the pitcher. An individual may break himself of stepping away from the plate by a determination to overcome the fault. Hitting off the heels is worse than stepping away. A player who hits off his heels will have poor balance as he often allows his hips to drop backwards and downwards. It is only necessary to assume this improper position to be able to discover at what a disadvantage it places a batter. If a player will avoid these faults, acquire a firm, free swing and watch the ball he should make a creditable hitter.

Throwing

A small percentage of baseball candidates use good mechanics in throwing. The overhanded throw is used



Fielding ground balls



The start of the delivery



*P. & A.
The position of the batsman indicates that he got his weight into the blow.*

more than any other and all players should be taught the proper way to make this throw. The mechanics for all throws are the same. A player should realize that a throw is not made with the arm alone but that the arm and body should be co-ordinated properly in any throw. An exaggerated example of poor mechanics may be noticed in a player who attempts to throw with his right foot in advance of his left foot. A player should adjust his feet for balance and use his body in conjunction with his arm. Pitchers and outfielders follow through on throws more than other players but all players should use the follow through principle even though in not such an obvious manner. The follow through will break a catcher of the fault of jerking his hand back from the ball at the instant he releases it—commonly called pumping the ball. The throw will be more accurate and stronger if the player gets into it instead of pulling back from the ball.

Infielders who are too careful with their throws often develop the bad habit of holding on to the ball too long in their effort to be accurate. This may cause them to throw short because the ball thus is pushed rather than thrown. When a player shows this tendency the coach should tell him to relax and throw in a freer manner. Players should strive for accuracy rather than speed in their throws. This applies particularly to infielders.

A common fault among catchers is that they will catch all varieties of throws with the finger end of the mitt turned upwards. Many catchers do not shift their feet for wide throws but merely reach for the ball. Too often catchers fail to catch the ball and at the same time shift to a throwing position. Time is lost when two distinct movements are made rather than one continuous action of catching the ball by a sweeping movement that secures the ball and places the catcher in position for a throw.

The Training Value of Baseball

Baseball calls for such physical qualities as agility, speed, strength, motor control, flexibility, grace, kinesthetic sense and co-ordination, in addition to such qualities as initiative, aggressiveness, courage, poise and self control. Because of the nature of baseball it provides possibly more diversified training than any other game. In baseball the ball must be handled when it is travelling faster than in any other game. This calls for quick decision and quick action on the part of the players.



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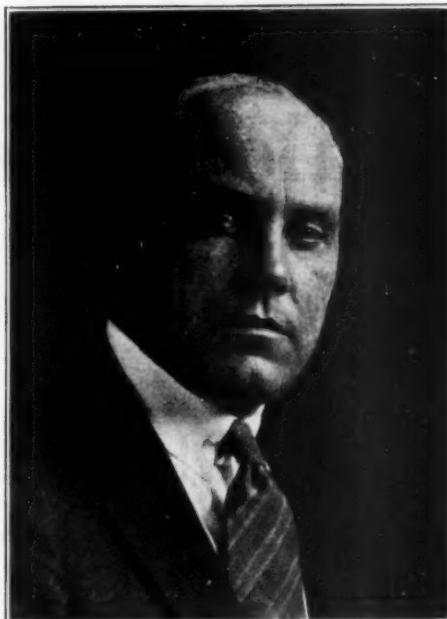
By J. H. Gourley
Secretary and Treasurer

ELEVEN years of experience among the cities where organized amateur baseball has been earnestly fostered, has resulted in the formation of the National Baseball Federation. Following the success attained in launching the first amateur baseball association in Cleveland, Clayton C. Townes, now Mayor, started the movement for a national amateur association. Detroit, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh were among the first of the larger cities to enter the Association. Since Mayor Townes' first efforts, the National Baseball Federation movement has spread beyond the Ohio Valley and now functions along the Atlantic Coast as well as in the Mississippi Valley. Youngstown, Johnstown, Washington, Scranton, Akron, Toledo, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Buffalo, Omaha, Memphis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Brooklyn and Columbus together with the four cities previously mentioned have for a period of five or more years shown a high standard of efficient organization as members of the National Baseball Federation. Lorain, Quincy, Dallas, Fort Worth, Worcester, Superior, Lansing, Flint, Kansas City and Toronto are among a score of other cities to come into the Federation more recently.

While no two cities have any great similarity in their present amateur baseball organization, yet the similarity of their problems has cemented together the cities struggling with the development of organized baseball.

The semi-annual meetings of the Federation are held in January and July. The first meeting of the year is held for the purpose of selecting the executive officers for the year and also for the purpose of exchanging ideas and of working out mutual problems. At the July conference plans for the annual intercity series are made, and at this time the officers take stock to determine what progress has been made through the year and to suggest plans for the ensuing years.

Some of the problems with which the officers of the different city organizations have been concerned might be mentioned—those of finance, matters of considering protests, local problems of administration, and so forth. All of the members of the National Baseball Federation agree as regards the amateur principle in baseball and all believe that baseball is a game that



For three years Mr. Gourley has been Secretary of the National Baseball Federation and Director of Athletics in Cleveland. Prior to this time he was Director of Athletics in Milwaukee.—Editor's Note.

should be promoted for the youth of the various cities.

When Mayor Townes in the beginning suggested a national baseball federation, he had in mind that it would be a stimulus to the game if the championship teams of the various cities were to meet each year and decide the national amateur baseball championship. This tournament in the past has been very successful. This year the championship games will be played in Cleveland the latter part of September.

Cleveland has been very successful in organizing and promoting amateur baseball. In fact the Cleveland Amateur Baseball and Athletic Association has functioned for sixteen years. This year more than two thousand ball teams, representing the churches, the fraternal organizations, the industries and various boys' organizations are listed in the secretary's office. The secretary arranges schedules, issues permits, assigns officials, looks after the publicity and serves all the teams and leagues.

Each class and affiliated league elects a member of the Board of Directors, which Board meets every Monday night. The executive officers, who are in no way connected with any of the teams, are elected at the annual meeting of managers in April.

These men serve without pay. Last year, although weather conditions were not propitious for baseball, yet three hundred five teams representing the Sunday group played two thousand three hundred eight games.

The cost of conducting baseball competitions is met from money raised at the annual amateur days. On these occasions last year, old-time league ball players were featured and more than seven thousand dollars profit was made from the games. Seven thousand dollars additional was raised at a boxing show which was staged in the new public auditorium. The Cleveland amateur organization is independent of municipal support and all of its administration expenses are paid from entry fees, from the receipts at certain games staged at the Amateur League park and from receipts of the annual amateur days. It might be added that collections are not taken at any of the games and only a few of the final games are played behind closed gates.

The money derived from the above mentioned sources is used in constructing baseball fields on private lots. Eighteen new fields have thus been made available for the Amateur League. Further, medical attention is given free to the ball players who compete in the Cleveland Tournament. Last season two hundred ninety-eight injured players were given medical attention. Further, the cost of umpires and scorers for Class E Division, consisting of one hundred twenty-eight teams, is paid by the Association.

The National Baseball Federation assists cities that are interested in forming city associations by sending them suggestions which are based upon years of experience that others in the Federation have had. The Cleveland plan, which has worked so successfully, has been followed quite largely by many of the cities that are taking up city-wide baseball for the first time.

At the July Conference twenty speakers from fourteen cities talked up on the following subjects: Recreation and Baseball, The Municipality in Baseball, The Causes for the Growth of Amateur Baseball in New England, The Promotion of Baseball Leagues for Younger Boys, Baseball Organization in the Nation's Metropolis, Democratic Management in Baseball, The Intra-Mural Plan in Indus-

trial Baseball, The Development of Industrial Baseball, The Relationship of Industrial Baseball to the Recreation Plan, Cleveland's Scheme for Industrial Development, Boys' Days and Organized Baseball, The Future of Amateur Baseball, Constructive Publicity, Baseball for Boys from the Big Leagues' Point of View, Baseball's Part in Recreation, The Purpose of the National Federation and the Programme of the National Baseball Federation.

The National Baseball Federation is this year functioning more efficiently than ever before and should continue to grow in importance year by year.

Five Marks of an Athletic Coach

A Coach to be Successful Must be Open-Minded. There are probably as many coaches who fail because they are not willing to learn, as there are those who fail because they are never sure of themselves. One of the most famous coaches of America suggested the other day that he had heard an article that once appeared in the Journal criticized by some of the younger coaches in a coaching school, because the author of the article was comparatively unknown. This man suggested that he could endorse everything that appeared in the article, that the technique as outlined by the writer was sound, and that no one would make a mistake by following the suggestions made by the coach who had made this contribution. This man, whose name is a by-word among coaches throughout America added that one of the reasons why some of the men who voice their disapproval of the ideas advanced in the magazine were not more successful was because they were not willing to learn. Too many coaches copy the technique and plays of the foremost coaches without attempting to prove whether or not they are right. The editor once suggested in a lecture to a track class in a coaching school that a shot putter should relax when he landed in the middle of the ring before making his reverse. The next day a famous shot putter, who was then a coach in a nationally known institution, suggested that, when he heard this theory advanced, he did not believe it but said that he had borrowed a shot and tried out the theory and had found that he could put the shot from six to eight inches further by observing this method. This man was open-minded. He did not accept the statement but he was willing to learn. The coach who has

the capacity for learning and then makes the ideas that he obtains from others his own by proving them in a fair way to progress, provided he has the other qualifications of a coach.

A Coach Must be Able to Instruct. In a certain coaching school in the Western Conference where the majority of the work taken by the students in the school is under the so-called academic faculty, the students were asked to grade their instructors. Practically all of the students rated the athletic instructors higher than the academic professors. Even if we allow for the fact that these students

were perhaps prejudiced in favor of the men who were authorities in the profession, which these students had chosen to follow it is significant that in their judgment these men not only knew their subjects but were possessed of the ability to give instruction.

A Man Who Succeeds in Handling Other Men Must be Fair. In the Army, soldiers seldom complain because an officer is "hard-boiled" so long as he is fair. The best football coaches are drivers. This does not mean that they are over-bearing or tyrannical, but it does mean that they

(Continued on page 39)

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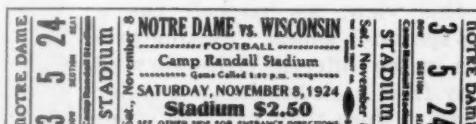
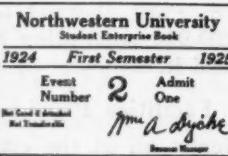
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Survey of Park Baseball Methods

By John C. Henderson

Director of Portland (Oregon) Community Service, Inc.

THE following survey was made to ascertain whether or not American cities had evolved a standard practice in the organization and control of baseball in the public parks. Questionnaires were sent to twenty-eight cities of which twenty replied in sufficient detail to be helpful. These cities range in population from 50,000 to 1,200,000, and geographically are distributed from the Pacific to the Atlantic. No effort was made to make a complete study of methods in every city, but rather to study twenty representative cities of various sizes, although several of the cities were in the same class as Portland, Ore., the city for which a system was being worked out.

Ratio of Baseball Fields to Population

The number of fields provided by these cities varied from one field for every 8,300 people to one field for every 111,000 people. Most of the cities had provided approximately one field for every 15,000 people. From this survey, and his own experience, the writer believes that cities should provide as a minimum one baseball field for every 15,000 population. Some cities, notably Stockton, California, and Indianapolis, Ind., have far exceeded this provision. Most cities from a quarter to a half million population have this ratio, and even the South Park District of Chicago with 1,200,000 population has closely approached it.

Facilities Provided

Practically all of the cities agreed that the provision of a proper backstop, regulation bases and home plate, and proper foul lines was essential. Most of the cities felt that the provision of some seating facilities was also essential. The writer agrees with this view, as baseball has a strong spectator appeal. Seating provisions in the different cities vary all the way from park benches to regular bleachers. More than half the cities indicated that they provide dressing rooms, comfort stations and showers for athletic fields, and a few more cities were in the process of so equipping their fields. Over half the cities reported skinned or semi-skinned in-fields.

In general, the tendency seems to be toward rather completely equipped athletic fields. Devotees of field

sports in parks are demanding something better than an indifferently maintained area, fitted with a wooden home plate and a collection of old sacks for bases, and with no dressing rooms and comfort stations. Our own experience would indicate that reasonably well maintained and equipped grounds will create increased interest in field sports, and will engender a much better brand of competition.

Method of Organization

In the cities under 100,000 the tendency seems to be to have the recreation department, if one exists, organize both junior and adult baseball. In the larger cities, there is a tendency on the part of recreation departments to organize junior baseball, and even pay for umpires; while the organiza-

tion of adult baseball is left to private groups, or to a municipal baseball association sponsored by the recreation department.

These facts, plus our own experience, would indicate the advisability of organizing junior baseball and paying for umpires on the same basis that playgrounds are provided and directors are paid.

For the handling of adult baseball, the best method seems to be the Municipal Baseball Association. Under this plan of organization all of the clubs or leagues are banded together into an association which is given official recognition by the city. This method enlists the support of large numbers of volunteers who organize the activity and take care of much of the detail of administration, at the same time leaving the determination of matters of policy to the recreation department. The writer believes that baseball is essentially a league sport, and that better results, more evenly balanced competition, and a more efficient use of fields, are obtained by requiring all teams to organize into leagues, and eliminating the independent team. This, however, should not prevent games at picnics or "scrub games" but would require teams playing over an extended period of time to join a league.

Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Detroit, St. Louis, St. Paul and Indianapolis have excellent organizations of this general type, and a similar one has been formed for Portland, Oregon. Practically all the cities have their fields on a regular field permit system, in most cases handled by the central office. The general practice is to take care of league schedules first and then issue permits for independent games. Minneapolis has a very practical and comprehensive permit system. Cities which have gone over to the Association plan of organizing baseball through leagues report a fine type of competition and the complete elimination of the semi-pro problem in the parks. Only two cities—Berkeley, California, and Pittsburgh—permit collections. In Portland, Oregon, collections are permitted under certain regulations. The tendency is undoubtedly toward the elimination of collections in public parks.

Supervision and Maintenance

In most of the cities supervision is loose. Permits are taken up by a park



tender who then proceeds with his duties. Even in parks where a recreation director is stationed, the general practice is to leave the supervision of baseball to the park tender or park policeman. In most cases where the sport is well organized under an association this small amount of supervision is sufficient.

As to umpiring, the tendency is toward furnishing paid umpires for junior competition. For adult competition under the association plan the selection of umpires may be left to the various leagues and the umpires paid by the leagues. Our experience is that good umpiring is necessary and that volunteer umpires are not usually satisfactory. In Portland most of the adult leagues pay \$5.00 per game for umpires and the results have been most satisfactory.

As to maintenance of fields, the common practice seems to be to leave the job to the regular park tender or crew. A number of cities indicated that they have a man in their maintenance department who is thoroughly familiar with the layout and maintenance of fields, who directs the work of the park tenders especially at the beginning of the season. Practically every city provides for regular inspection of fields by a recreation department official sometimes as often as weekly.

Some cities collect a franchise fee to defray wholly or partially umpire and scorer fees, but this is not to be considered as a field charge. It would be difficult to make adult baseball a "cost-covering" activity from fees charged players, as in the case of golf and sometimes tennis. Revenue might be derived from the sale of bleacher seats at games or by enclosing or roping off fields and charging admission fees. The chances are, however, that baseball and other field sports with a large spectator appeal will be very difficult to make "cost-covering." To offset this, one recreation superintendent says that park baseball is the biggest advertising medium his system has, and brings into the park thousands of people who would not otherwise come.

None of the cities make a charge for the use of their diamonds, however, they are assigned on a schedule basis so as to accommodate a maximum number of teams.

The cost of maintaining adult baseball in some of the cities, notably Cincinnati, St. Louis and Cleveland, has been met by playing some of the championship games behind closed gates. In these cities the major league ball clubs have loaned their parks for the final games. The popularity of these games has been shown.

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Elkhorn Valley League of Amateur Baseball Clubs

By Henry E. Schemmel

Postmaster, Hooper, Nebraska

IS amateur league baseball a success? After having tried every other kind, the towns in the Elkhorn Valley, are unanimous in acclaiming: IT IS.

Baseball in this community started as a boys' game and was played on the wild prairies near the small towns. As these boys grew up they continued to play, the game became more popular, and the prairie diamond gave way to a square skinned one with a square building rock for home base. Those were the real amateur baseball days, when the young players bought their own bats and balls, when all the men, women and children were admitted free, and high board fences were unknown. After the advent of fielders' gloves, the players hit upon the brilliant idea of passing the hat, thereby making the spectators help furnish their equipment. But by this time every boy that could throw a baseball was playing the game. Evenings after work the players would practice on the diamond or play catch on the main street. The small boys would hang on the hitching posts and watch their heroes work out, and, incidentally, crawl under the high board sidewalks that ornamented the town, after wildly thrown balls. Every boy tried to imitate his hero in every action from throwing to batting and base running.

The idea of passing the hat soon led to asking the business men to contribute the suits for the town team. In those days the saloon keepers composed about one half of the town's business population and they chose the color. Our first uniforms were a brilliant red, and everybody knew from what town we came, because HOOPER in large black letters was over the entire front of the shirt. Green and blue shirts followed in order after the red ones were faded and worn out. The players who were not considered good enough to make the first team, organized themselves into a junior team and played at home when the first team was away. Their first suits were mason's white overalls with the bib tucked in and the legs rolled up, and with sweaters of various colors.

The first means of transportation to the neighboring towns was with a

team and spring wagon or surrey. Early on Sunday morning the whole nine would pile into one wagon until the springs would rest on the axles, drive to their destination, play a game of baseball and return late in the evening. If they were fortunate enough to win the game, it was considered a perfect day.

Keen rivalry soon developed between the neighboring country and town teams. Each team wanted to be sure to win every game. In order to make victory certain they would hire a pitcher, or a battery if needed. To cover this extra expense, the system of passing the hat went into the discard, and in its place that of charging an admission fee was developed. As the pitcher or player, that the team wanted, was not always available, soon the practice of hiring the desired players by the month or the year was adopted. After a few games, it was found that the gate receipts would not pay the hired players' salaries. To make up the deficit the business men were asked to subscribe monthly toward the maintenance of the ball team. As getting easy money has always been a human failing, betting on the outcome of the game was only a natural result, especially since we had a sure winner and therefore could not lose. This was also an easy way to reimburse ourselves for the cost of the team. In addition to witnessing a ball game, the boys could also bet their money. It was considered quite proper for some tall half-pickled clown with a witty dialect and a month's wages to stand up in the grandstand and try to get rid of both. The first thing considered necessary in arranging a ball game was a substantial side bet. The team managers in their endeavors to win games,

hired the best players that they could get regardless of their character. In fact, it was considered an asset to the player to have been a big league kick-out. These men made all kinds of demands upon the business men. One of their demands was that they needed a case of beer under the spring wagon seat when travelling, and the saloon keepers saw that it was furnished. The home boys would show up in their uniforms expecting to play, but after the umpire called play, they warmed the bench. You can readily see how the home boys felt when some hired player, who had been out all night, dropped the game to the other team.

Soon the gamblers started tampering with the players and umpires, and a period of mistrust followed. Every play or decision caused a quarrel, and it became a common occurrence for some of the fans to rush out on the diamonds and start a fight. Town hatreds began to spring up. The climax came after the World War when some of the fans with a liberal supply of hooch went wild, and baseball pitchers demanded and received up to one hundred and twenty-five dollars a game. The fans, instead of applauding a clean game, hollered in the interests of their dollar side bet. The gamblers held the reins, while the non-gambling element in these towns, which represented considerably more than ninety percent of the citizens, voiced their objections by non-attendance at the games. With such conditions prevailing, it is no wonder that our youngsters turned to other sports. The old-time incentive of becoming a proficient player so as to make the town team was gone, and the most ardent baseball enthusiasts could not blame the parents for not wanting their children to play baseball.

During the progress of a game at the Scribner Fair in the fall of 1919 a number of baseball fans from different towns discussed the formation of an amateur baseball league for the communities in the Elkhorn Valley. In this community, there was nothing else that could be done if we wished to help perpetuate baseball as the national game of America. Therefore, a meeting was called at the Harder

The success of the Elkhorn Valley League demonstrates the value of home talent baseball as a means of stimulating interest in the game and developing more players. The honor of making the town team has proven a big incentive for the younger boys to play the game.

Hotel in Scribner for December 19th to organize the league. At the organization meeting the committee appointed to draw up a constitution, presented the code which they had prepared. This constitution was adopted and has remained practically the same ever since, with a few minor amendments which were necessary to be made from time to time. One of the unfortunate provisions of the constitution at the beginning was an article permitting the teams to hire one player. This provision had a demoralizing effect upon some of the teams because the towns that could collect the most cash hired the best pitchers. It was not long before dissatisfaction arose which caused the officials to rule two professional pitchers out of the league. The next step was to discontinue hiring pitchers. The league, however, continued to have trouble in the matter of pitchers, until a new rule was adopted requiring a sworn affidavit of residence of players before they were allowed to play, the time of residence being four months prior to the opening of the playing season.

The organizers of the league have emphasized from the start that the team should be controlled by the most reputable citizens of each town so as to insure good sportsmanship, fairness and unselfish motives. The officers of the league are men who love clean sports and have the respect of the entire community. President Reed O'Hanlon is county attorney of Washington County. Vice President A. B. Robertson is a prominent business man of Scribner, Secretary-Treasurer Fred G. Pierce is county clerk of Dodge County and Dr. P. L. Cady, the third member of the appeal board, is a prominent physician and business man of Arlington, Nebraska. The high caliber of the men who organized the league assured its success, and this was the most important factor in regaining the confidence of the spectators in the game.

The Elkhorn Valley League has demonstrated that the spectators like to see their home town boys hit the ball over the fence, but are willing to sympathize with them when they strike out. The caliber of ball played has improved each year since the league was formed, and, what is most important of all, more of the youngsters are playing the game. Each town is now interested in developing its own talent, and the boys have an incentive to become proficient. Fremont, a city of about ten thousand population, has two Elkhorn Valley League teams, a City Twilight League

and a Church League, whose players graduate into the Elkhorn Valley League. That good baseball is being played is proven by the fact that a town nearby with the best professional talent, procurable from Omaha and Sioux City has tried to beat our teams without success.

Since the establishment of the league, the gate receipts have been used to foster baseball for the youngsters, to improve the grounds and fields and for public welfare. In

Hooper, for example, more than two thousand dollars have been spent for grandstands and a small club-house, in addition to liberal contributions to the Dodge County Agricultural Society, to the American Legion and to civic celebrations. There are many most desirable uses for which these profits may be used, such as, the purchase of playground equipment, the providing of swimming facilities and the securing of additional athletic fields.

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Baseball Tournaments for the Little Fellows

By Charles J. Birt

Assistant Secretary, Cincinnati Community Service

THE idea of baseball tournaments for the younger boys developed when the writer happened one day to stop to watch a group of boys around twelve and thirteen years of age play ball. He learned from some of these players their difficulty in scheduling games because of the location and reputation of their neighborhood. Knowing that the Amateur Baseball Commission in the city had various classifications, he inquired of its secretary and found that their youngest players averaged about fifteen years of age.

To give these thirteen year old youngsters a chance to compete in an activity they thoroughly enjoy, to make it attractive, to hold their interest and to secure city-wide participation, were the problems to be solved. It was then the tournament plan was decided upon. The playing rules were drawn, the age limit set and the interest and support of the sporting editors of the evening papers secured. Two weeks before the date set for the first round of games publicity was given to the plan. It had an instant appeal. Boyhood in Cincinnati awakened. Neighborhoods were scoured for players, practice games arranged, old time baseball players offered their services as umpires.

What a sight was presented on the morning the first tournament games were to be played! The six diamonds were crowded with hustling youngsters, representing all walks and stations of life. Many believed it was due to the novelty of the idea, but in the three years the tournament has been conducted the same interest and enthusiasm have been displayed each year and only five of the two hundred and forty teams entered have failed to appear at the scheduled time. Is not this fact sufficient to prove baseball is a national institution and the principal game of the boy of today?

Upholding the age requirement naturally caused many trying as well as amusing situations. An arrangement was made whereby all protested players had to secure their age certificate from one source (the Board of Education). Even this did not in some instances prevent a boy from securing his younger brother's or



Mr. Birt has been in charge of the athletic activities for the Cincinnati Community Service since 1920. During this period he has built up one of the most extensive and novel recreational programs in the United States.
—EDITOR'S NOTE.

some other boy's certificate; but the members of the protesting team usually went to the neighborhood of the boy whose age was doubted—and when their investigation was finished you could be assured that if the protested boy was still eligible, he was rightly so.

During the three years in which the tournament has been conducted, only one fight occurred and that was between over-age boys. The umpire and the director of the tournament speak to the boys before their games, stressing the fundamentals of fair play and explaining how athletes should conduct themselves. Whether this accounts for the splendid behavior is not certain, but unquestionably it is an important factor. To witness, as the writer has on several occasions, close plays which would have been the cause of hot arguments in professional games, and to see all the boys remain in their positions and on the

bench while their captains consulted with the umpires (as on one occasion when Eddie Rousch was umpiring and called a "close one"), shows splendid training in self control and recognition of authority.

The tournament plan is superior to any schedule plan for youngsters of this age. Teams composed of boys around thirteen years of age will not hold together when they are playing on a schedule and have lost one or two games. Consequently the team not only breaks up, but the schedule also is broken up or disarranged. The tournament fosters the organizing of teams which seek and arrange their own games. Although they may be defeated in these practice games, they continue playing until their elimination from the tournament.

The writer would like to make several suggestions which may prove helpful to any conducting a similar activity, whether it be newspaper or civic organization: It is essential that some one person be in complete charge of the tournament, with authority to make all final decisions, as the boys have innumerable questions and requests and they should know the person to whom they can apply. Also, it is necessary that the rules of the tournament be strictly enforced. There is a tendency among directors of such activities to twist and modify the rules after they are set, but this creates many difficulties and it will be found that strict adherence to the rules is the only satisfactory policy.

While due recognition should be given to the winners, it should be kept in mind that the boy at this age can easily be spoiled. The dominant thought should be to stress playing for the honor and joy that goes with it, rather than for the awards. Gold medals should be the only awards given. Many merchants will volunteer other prizes, but these, in the writer's opinion, should be declined.

Give the boy of today opportunity to participate in wholesome activities regardless of the form they take—let these activities be conducted under the supervision of men who have an appreciation of the problems of boyhood, and the delinquency rates will be lowered. It is necessary to realize that conditions are changing, open

spaces are disappearing, streets are becoming crowded with traffic, and most municipalities are in poor financial condition. Who is going to accept the responsibility of seeing that such a game as baseball is not stamped out of our lives, or limited to a chosen few? Then too, baseball, like all other forms of activities, is not beneficial merely from a physical point of view—we have come today to accept all forms of athletics as the means through which a better citizenship can be developed. The training in discipline, the opportunity to develop the spirit of cooperation, loyalty and fairness are presented in activities such as the tournament; and these are the characteristics that it is most important to inculcate into the hearts and minds of the youth of today.

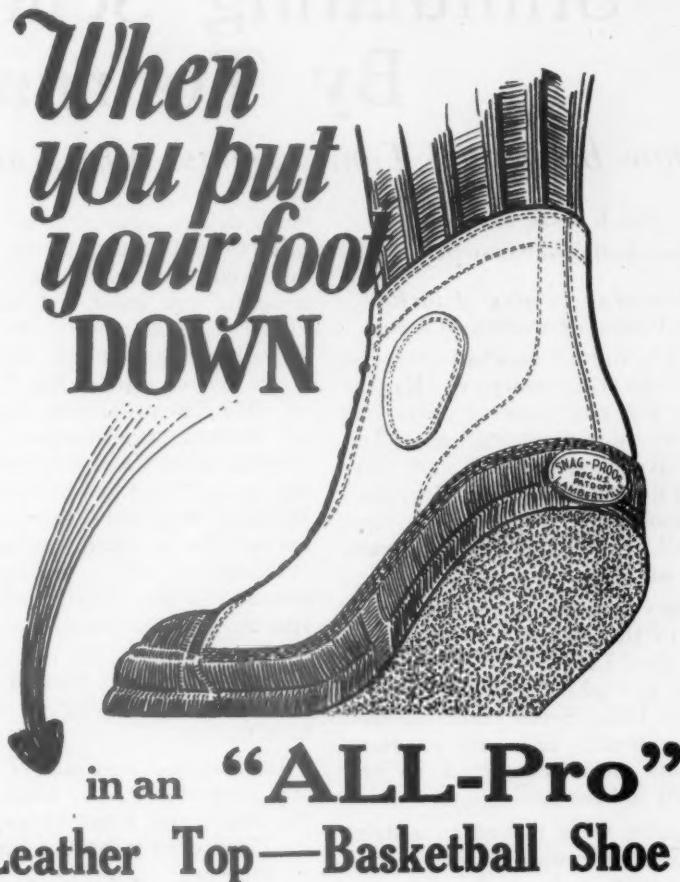
The Effect of Professionalism on a Sport

(Continued from page 23)

the middlewest who can secure tickets attend the game and take with them their wives and daughters. Golf and tennis are considered gentlemen's games, but semi-professional baseball whether in the country districts or in the large centers of population does not as a general rule attract the patronage of the men and women who are considered leaders in their business and social world.

So far, this discussion has had largely to do with the social side of professionalism in its relation to sport, but there is also an economic consideration. It stands to reason that we cannot pay any large number of men or boys to amuse us in any form of game. If boys feel that there is discredit attached to playing baseball for fun and therefore refuse to play unless they are subsidized, quite naturally the great majority of them will eventually turn to some of the amateur games for recreation and amusement. Further, baseball outside of the big leagues when conducted as a business is a losing financial proposition. Very few towns or cities, whether in the minor league or unorganized, can afford to maintain professional ball clubs. As a result many towns that have tried the experiment have become disgusted and the citizens failing to see adequate returns have refused to subscribe to the upkeep of the teams where all the players are hired.

It is a serious question as to whether any sport that is preponderantly professional can hope to endure likewise as an amateur activity. Time alone can tell whether amateur baseball can be saved in America.



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By George "Potsy" Clark
Coach of Baseball, University of Kansas

THE influx of baseball material at the University of Kansas for the past several years has been slow and discouraging. The players have been "green" and inexperienced due in part to the fact that high school and grade schools are placing all the emphasis upon track and field athletics.

For the purpose of encouraging baseball in the Missouri Valley Conference, the University of Kansas sponsored a high school tournament May 15-16, 1925. Seven teams entered the tournament, and every game played was hotly contested as the scores will indicate.

Two games were played in a drizzling rain, but grass diamonds had been prepared and towels were on hand to keep the balls dry for the pitchers. The preliminary games were to be five innings, but Kansas City, Kansas, and Rossville were tied until the ninth inning in the first round. Cambridge, a small school in southwestern Kansas, won the tournament. They proved to be a popular winner, because the school had only nineteen boys enrolled.

The policy of the tournament is to limit the entry list to sixteen teams. This will permit the games to be played off in two days without any great handicap to any one team,—five inning games to be played in the preliminary and semifinal rounds, and seven innings for the championship. This would require the winner to play twenty-two innings at the most, which would necessarily call for two pitchers. Some coaches do not favor baseball tournaments because they say a team with only one pitcher does not have a chance to win. However, such arguments might be used to

some degree against track meets and basket ball tournaments. A well-balanced track team often will not win a conference meet, yet will excel all rivals in dual meets. Wichita High School which won the Kansas State High School Basket Ball Tournament of 1925 had previously been defeated by Newton several times during the playing season and yet defeated Newton decisively at the tournament. The Wichita boys were more rugged and better able to stand the "gaff" of the tournament play. Baseball tournaments, like the tournaments in other sports, tend to encourage a greater number of boys to play the game. The pitcher, even though he is very important in winning, is only one of nine players.

In Kansas, baseball is sanctioned and supported by the business men of the small and large cities. It takes its place over golf and tennis. This is especially true in a number of Kansas towns (Coffeyville, Manhattan, Topeka, Wamego, Arkansas City, Lawrence) which are keeping the younger generation interested in playing the national pastime. Lawrence is the pioneer in this Junior League organizing. Eight different organizations in this city sponsor a team in the league. The public pays the bills by collections during the games, which makes the league self-supporting. Major league rules govern, and the umpire is supreme. One boy was benched recently for abusive language. A czar, secretary, treasurer, and a board of five comprise the officers of the organization.

Two schedules are played during the summer. The winners of each play for the city championship; at the end of the season, a double round robin is played. This requires four games a week.

Each club has the right to retain fifteen players, a manager, and a coach. All players are required to

weigh less than one hundred pounds. Five inning games are official and are played upon a Junior League diamond (82 ft. between bases; 50 ft. to pitcher's box) with a Junior League ball. The Haskell Indians won the championship in 1924, and the Elks were runners-up.

At present in this section, there is no incentive for the boys between the junior high school age and the university age to play baseball. To master the game of baseball, it requires regular and consistent practice on the part of the youngster. A "lay-off" for several years not only will destroy the interest and desire for the game but the loss of technique and knowledge of the game. The writer believes that one of the best ways of reviving baseball is to have the high schools play it.

The Baseball Tournament at Iowa State College

By T. N. Metcalf
Director of Athletics, Iowa State College

On May 15 and 16, 1925, Iowa State College held its Fifth Annual High School Baseball Tournament. This tournament has proved one of the most popular interscholastic contests held by the college. It has grown from a tournament of fifteen teams in 1921 to one of forty-two teams in 1924. This spring, interest was so great that the indications were that at least seventy schools would enter the tournament. Since this was altogether too many to be handled satisfactorily, the tournament was limited to sixteen teams, and an endeavor was made to select the leading teams in each section of the state, with the result that the following teams were invited: Stanwood, Plymouth, Jamaica, Mapleton, Central City, Valley Junction, Dunkerton, Lake View, Clearfield, Lyons, Glenwood, Maxwell, Mitchellville, Cherokee, Atlantic and Osceola.

Four diamonds were used for this tournament. The first round was played at 8:30 a. m. and 1:00 p. m. Friday; the second round at 4:30 p. m. Friday; the semifinals at 1:00 p. m. Saturday and the finals at 4:00 p. m. Saturday. The first three rounds were five inning games and the final was a seven inning game. Stan-

Lawrence	1	K. C. Ks. Jr.....	5
K. C. Ks. Jr.....	7	{ Cambridge	3
Bye	1	Cambridge	6
Cambridge	1	Rockhurst	0
Rockhurst	0	Topeka	3
Topeka	3	K. C. Ks.....	3
K. C. Ks.....	3	K. C. Ks.....	4
Rossville	2		

wood won the tournament, defeating Glenwood in the final game by the score of 3 to 2. The high school games were sandwiched in between two varsity baseball games with Washington University, and a varsity track meet with Grinnell College, making a big athletic week-end.

The experience at Iowa State College indicates that high school baseball tournaments are a most popular form of interscholastic contest, but that as a physical safeguard for the players, the number of teams in a two-day tournament should be limited, and the games should be five or seven inning games rather than the full nine innings.

The Return of Baseball As an Amateur Game

(Continued from page 19)

sion because at the present time, there is no controlling influence to keep these games above suspicion. It is in these so-called "semi-professional" circles that the injustices to the game appear. Players who have been disbarred from the professional leagues because they have displayed crooked tendencies have found refuge in the semi-professional ranks. Baseball as a game has been given a black-eye in town after town due to improper administration and the attempts to conduct it on a semi-professional basis. It has been found that the small towns cannot finance salaried baseball teams successfully, due to the lack of sustained public support. The towns that have been able to do so for a year or so would have reaped a far richer harvest if they had expended the same amount of time, energy and money for amateur baseball where more of their local boys and young men might have received the benefits of playing. Towns which foster a program of amateur baseball are developing their own baseball talent.

Signs in every direction at the present time indicate that the small towns are beginning to favor the principle of home talent baseball. This is a healthy development for the welfare of the sport.

Five Marks of an Athletic Coach

(Continued from page 31)

not only know what they are trying to do but they know how to do it, and further they insist that the men on the team do the things that are re-

quired of them. No real athlete respects a coach who is weak, soft and vacillating. On the other hand they prefer to play for a coach who is firm and exacting but they will insist that he be fair.

No Coach Will Succeed Indefinitely Unless He be a Sportsman. The best way of learning about a coach is to talk to his rival coaches. All coaches rate their opponents not only in terms of their knowledge of the game and their ability to impart their knowledge to their players, but also in terms of their qualities of sportsmanship. There was a time when the public looked with favor upon the coach who could win his games by questionable methods. That time is past and today a coach can no more afford to be

known as a "slicker" than a doctor can afford to have a reputation for carrying on a questionable practice in medicine or a lawyer for handling doubtful cases of law.

The Modern Coach Must be an Educator. There was a time when athletics were considered as an outside activity and although today many still refer to physical education as extra-curricular, yet more and more all of the physical education activities are being given a place on the educational program. A coach who believes that he owes his allegiance to the sporting element of his town or city rather than to the educational ideals of the institutions he represents has no place in a modern athletic department.

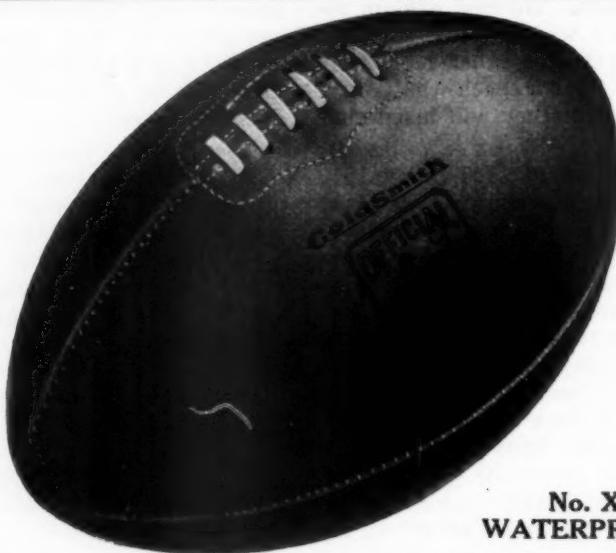
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The Belle Isle Meet

By T. F. West

Supervisor of Boys' Athletics Detroit Public Schools

Mr. West is a graduate of the Mt. Pleasant Normal School and Michigan State College where he played football and track. From 1908-15 he coached basketball and football at West Branch. He was in the service 1917-18 and was instructor in military science at Highland Park in 1919. Since 1920 he has occupied his present position, serving as director of the Belle Isle Meet for 1924-25.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

The Belle Isle Meet is the annual track and field meet for the elementary schools of Detroit and suburban cities. The Eleventh Annual Meet was held on June 5th with an entry list of fifteen thousand eight hundred sixty-seven, the largest track and field meet ever held. The meet derives its name from the Belle Isle Athletic Field, where it is held. This field consists of forty acres and all of it is used to conduct the meet.

The object which the Board of Education has in mind in sponsoring a meet of this kind is to encourage athletics for the great mass rather than for the few. Tryouts are held for each school prior to the meet and the fifteen thousand contestants who actually take part in the meet are selected. The *Detroit Free Press* finances the meet and furnishes publicity. The right kind of publicity is a wonderful help in encouraging clean athletic competition.

Boys and girls from the fourth to the ninth grades, inclusive, are eligible to compete in the different classes and divisions. There are ten divisions, viz.: intermediate boys and girls, senior elementary, boys and girls, junior elementary, boys and girls, and juvenile, boys and girls. The intermediate division includes the seventh, eighth and ninth grades in the intermediate schools; the senior elementary includes the seventh and eighth grades in the elementary schools, the junior elementary includes the fifth and sixth grades in the elementary schools and the juvenile divisions include grades below the fifth. Each division is further divided into four classes according to weight and age.

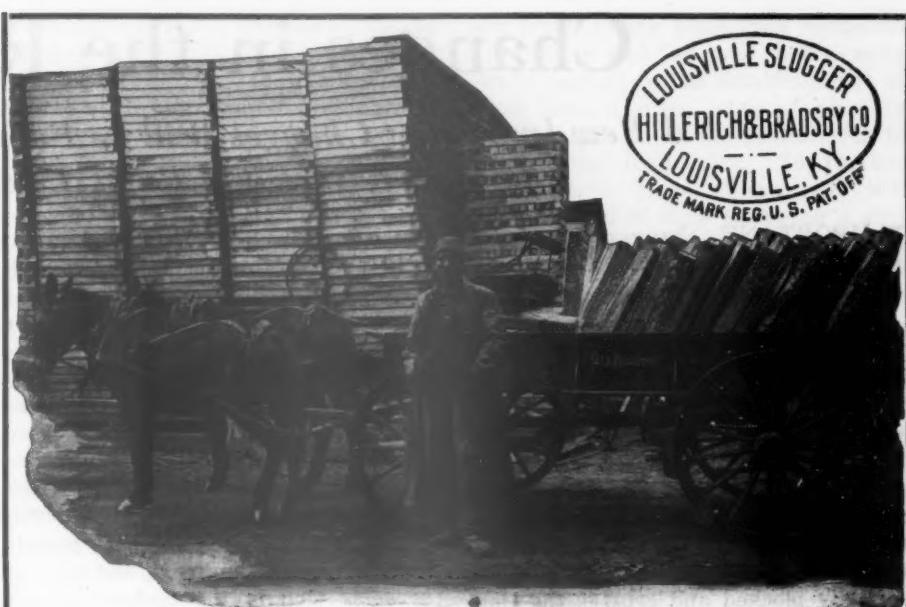
Events for boys include the dashes, hurdles, jumps, weight events and relays. The girls' events are the basket ball throw, basket ball dash and throw, dashes and hurdles and an obstacle relay. Juveniles compete in a standing broad jump, twenty-five yard dash and a shuttle relay. A contestant may compete in but one event. Each contestant is supplied with a contestant's badge, on which is printed the name of the school that he represents, the event in which he is to take part and the class to which he belongs. This entitles him to competition.

All schools competing are grouped in leagues and compete by leagues in the preliminaries. Winners of first places only in the preliminaries are allowed to compete in the finals. These first place winners are given a badge which entitles them to compete in the finals. All preliminary competition takes place in the forenoon between ten and twelve o'clock while the finals occur in the afternoon between two and three o'clock. According to the present plan out of the fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven who compete in the morning competition one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine qualify for the finals.

One hundred and eighty-six schools competed in the eleventh annual meet with a total of five hundred and sixty-four teams representing the different divisions. Each school is allowed one or more tents to be used as schools headquarters on the field. All events are roped off and policed during the meet. The estimated attendance at the last meet was two hundred and fifty thousand. Next year it is planned to include several other schools which will bring the entry lists above twenty thousand.

Organization of officials for the meet must include the following: (1) director of the meet, (2) assistant in charge of girls' events, (3) business manager, (4) publicity director, (5) officials in charge of each event, (6) judges, clerks and timers for each event, (7) a corps of special clerks to compile records and certify awards.

The Belle Isle Meet is an institution. In the eleven years of its existence its entry list has grown from twenty-two hundred to fifteen thousand, and its growth in the future can only be stopped by lack of space. It is a civic holiday and the success of its yearly growth lies in the perfect coordination and cooperation of all city departments with the Board of Education.



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Changes in the Rules

A Few Important Changes Will be Found in the Football and Basket Ball Rules This Year

IMPORTANT changes suggested by the Football Rules Committee are as follows:

(1) The kick-off this year will be made from the forty yard line as formerly.

(2) In the case of blocked kicks it is suggested that if the ball does not cross the line of scrimmage it shall belong to the side which recovered it. If, however, the kicking side recovers the ball it shall count as another down. If the kick is only partially blocked and crosses the line of scrimmage it is proposed that it be not considered as having been blocked.

(3) The Committee proposes an important change affecting off-side penalties by providing that when the defensive team is off-side it shall be penalized five yards but the offensive team, under these circumstances, shall not be given first down as formerly. That is, the down will remain the same unless the yards gained on the penalty are enough to make it first down.

(4) It is further proposed that doctors or trainers who wish to come on to the field to assist injured players shall be required to report to the Referee and to receive his permission before coming on the field. In most sections of the country this practice has been followed in the past and it is well that the rules now make the practice uniform.

(5) The Captain of the team winning the toss hereafter may choose to receive or kick in addition to selecting the goal which he will defend. (6) Formerly on clipping the Captain of the team against which the offense was committed could elect to take a fifteen yard penalty from the spot where the foul occurred or from where the ball was put in play. This year the rules will provide for a twenty-five yard penalty from the point at which the clipping occurred.

The football rules changes fortunately are not radical and those mentioned above on the whole should help the game. No doubt, the Committee before the final printing of the Rules will edit them so as to clear up some of the misunderstandings that have occurred in the past.

The Joint Basketball Rules Com-

mittee met in New York City April 9, 10 and 11 for the annual consideration of the rules. But few changes of consequence resulted and the major part of such changes were made simply to speed up the game and to correct phraseology. Without attempting to give the phraseology adopted for the changes, or for the new rules, Dr. Meanwell gives the gist of all changes or modifications, as follows:

Rule 2, Section 1. The back boards shall be painted white *on the face of the glass*, that is, the surface against which the ball strikes. A number of complaints were at hand as to the glare which results when the painting is on the rear side of the glass.

Rule 5, Section 2. A player changing his number during the game, as at half time, without proper notification of officials and scorers, will be disqualified.

Rule 5, Section 6. All players on a team must be numbered differently.

Rule 6, Section 4. The referee shall inspect and approve all equipment and rule against equipment which in his judgment may be injurious to opponents as, for instance, metal braces, guards, and the like. The referee may require that such apparatus be discarded.

Rule 6, Section 7. The referee or umpire has authority to disqualify a player for unsportsmanlike conduct.

Rule 6, Section 11. The umpire shall notify the scorer of the number of the player making the foul. The aim of this rule is to do away with the practice of scorers stopping the game to ascertain the number. When referee calls the foul the umpire shall proceed to the scorer and give to him the number of the offending player.

Rule 6, Section 12. Where two score books are being used one of them shall be designated the official score book. When score book of the home team meets with the approval of the referee as to its fitness, that score book shall be designated the official score book.

Rule 6, Section 13. A change of much importance occurs. The referee is required to blow his whistle *when he throws the ball up between two jumpers. Time starts when the whistle blows.* This is a change of considerable moment for heretofore

the referee has blown when the ball reached its greatest height. It was felt that the official could not actually watch the ball at the same time and this change was made primarily as an aid to the official.

Rule 7, Section 2, has an important change which was made for the purpose of keeping the ball more constantly in play and to prevent frequent stoppage of the game. Last year's rules state that when a ball hits *the edge* of the back board it is out of bounds. For 1925-26, the "edge" has been eliminated from Section 2, and the ball will now be in play when it rebounds from *any part* of the surface or edges of the back-board into the field of play.

Section 7, (h), same rule, will require the ball to be jumped for at the free throw mark after it has lodged in the supports of the basket, instead of being jumped for at center, as formerly.

Rule 7, Section 10, will contain a statement that *a player may pivot following a dribble.* There has always been lack of uniformity in connection with the pivot, many officials calling fouls for travelling even following a legitimate play. The new statement in Section 10 is not a change, but simply a much needed statement for the purpose of making clear the possibility of pivoting after a dribble. If the pivot is started *after* the ball has been caught, the ball must be gotten rid of *before the free foot touches the ground.*

Rule 7, Section 17, makes a change of great importance to high school players in that it changes the time of the extra period following a tie score from a five minute play-off to three minutes.

Section 22 will define a violation as an infraction of a rule which does not involve a free throw.

Rule 8, Section 5, will state that after an illegal free throw has been made and also after the ball has lodged in the supports of the basket, the ball shall be tossed up at the 15-foot mark instead of at center as formerly. A more important change, Number F of Section 5, will state that after all technical fouls the ball shall be tossed up at center. Number G of Section 5, will state that time out

shall be taken after all technical fouls. This section will also state that it is a technical foul for the center jumper to leave the circle before the ball has been tapped.

Rule 8, Section 6, will state that the referee shall blow his whistle when he puts the ball in play at center *as the ball leaves his hands*.

During the past season, several Western Conference games and numerous other games were won owing to confusion as to which team properly possessed the ball out of bounds. One team would secure the ball and go on offense only to have the official declare the opposing team the true possessor of the ball. A number of times the sudden change in the possession of the ball resulted in an easy basket being secured owing to the mix-up. To prevent such occurrences, the new rules will state the referee shall call the possessor of the out of bounds ball clearly and shall delay the game temporarily in case of a misunderstanding as to the ownership of the ball out of bounds and not permit the play to continue until both sides are ready.

Another statement which will appear somewhere in Rule 10, will state that when a player in possession of the ball commits a violation and the whistle is blown, he must pass the ball *to the official* and not to an opposing player, or throw it on the floor, or elsewhere. Penalty, personal foul. This ruling is to prevent a boy from throwing the ball out of play so as to delay the game to enable him to go on defense after losing the ball following violation.

Section 3, Rule 11, will state that neither team may practice with the ball during a time out or other delay of the game.

Rule 14, Section 8, will state a change of considerable importance in that it does *not* require a player jumping for a ball to retain his hand in contact with his back. It will also state that if a jumper leaves his center circle before the ball is tapped a technical foul will result.

SPECIAL ATTENTION: The most important change of all has to do with the *elimination of the goal zone* and therefore of the ruling which gives two free throws as a penalty to the man who is fouled while in possession of the ball within seventeen feet of the End Line. For 1926 there will be *no goal zone* and the line through the free shot mark should be removed from the floor. There will be no two shot penalties following a foul on a man in possession of the ball, anywhere on the court, unless that man is *in the action of shooting*. In other words, we go back to the rule of three years ago. A man who is fouled while in the act of shooting will be granted two free shots regardless of his position on the floor at the time he is fouled.

It is well to discuss the reason for this change: From the time of the early suggestion of zone, the Eastern teams on the whole, vigorously fought the adoption of the zone and of the two shot penalty for fouls made within it. Western basketball men on the contrary were strongly in favor of the zone, therefore the Easterners finally accepted the suggestion and the zone rule went into effect two years ago. Following a year of experience with the zone, the Eastern men were more opposed to it than ever, because they found that in their section it led to the wholesale use of a fast *dribble into the guards when in zone region* for the purpose of securing fouls. In fact, this style of play became in the East one of the best methods of scoring. The Western teams were at first slow in taking this rather unsportsmanlike advantage of the rules and on the whole the zone worked advantageously there for a year, but a change to the dribble game became quite evident among the Western teams the second year of the rule so that when the Rules Committee met last April, the zone had no

friends in the East and fewer in the West than formerly. It was felt that the foul zone and the two shot penalty for a foul within it, were leading to the establishment of an individualistic rather than a team, style of play, in which the dribble was attaining an undue prominence to the detriment of fast passing team play. In further elaboration of this rule, the term, "in act of shooting," will be stated to embrace that period of time following a shot until the shooter has regained the floor. For instance, if a man is fouled after he shoots and while his body is still in the air, he is entitled to two shots. This provision is to safeguard the shooter from undue roughness. Somewhere else in the rules, special attention will be called to the fact that should a dribbler carry the ball into a stationary opponent, and so make contact with him, the foul should be called on the dribbler for charging. This is one of the most difficult rules for the officials to administer properly and the foul is almost invariably called upon the guard, which results in an undue advantage to the man with the ball. The dribbler must make an effort to avoid a stationary opponent and *must change his direction* if he is to avoid being called for charging.

These are all the changes of any consequence. The main ones, of course, are the elimination of the goal zone, and of the requirement that the hand be kept in contact with the back while jumping for a tossed ball.

The other changes are largely in the nature of editing the phraseology of the rules and will not materially affect the game.

The September issue will contain a further discussion of changes in the football rules besides several splendid articles on the technique of football that will be of value to all coaches.

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Town Ball Comes Back

(Continued from page 26)

time. Where this plan is followed, there cannot possibly be any loss. Further, the players are apt to work harder, for the better they play, the better is their position in the pennant chase and the larger the crowds they draw. This season the race is the hottest in the three years and crowds are good everywhere, based possibly upon the combination of the tight race and the fact that fans are more sold than ever on the circuit.

The second detail is with respect to what money the visiting team receives. Where the visitors share in the gate receipts, there is likely to be friction as to whether they are getting all that is coming to them. In the Southern Wisconsin, the visiting team gets a flat sum of twenty-five dollars and the schedule is arranged so that each team plays eight games at home and eight games on the road, thus balancing the traveling expenses.

There always are some men who value the money they get more than the fun they have in playing. Such men make the manager's task hard. Where there is only the home talent league team in a city, and where there are several home talent leagues in a territory, it is not such a difficult matter to check the appetites of such men. The thing to do is to give them the chance to play as the others are playing or refuse them places on the team. Then there is no other place nearby where they may get chances to play. Complexities will develop if there happens to be a team in the town that pays more money or if there is a possibility of the player getting more somewhere else. However, there usually are enough players available to complete the team.

As a guarantee of teams completing the season, the Southern Wisconsin league has each club give a note for one hundred dollars, properly endorsed, before the season opens. This note may be called, upon withdrawal or expulsion of a team, but so far such has not been necessary.

It is quite necessary in home talent baseball to stick closely to the residence rule. Any deviation is apt to open a loophole for other teams to ask for similar help. The thing to do is to prove that any departure is a sideroad back to the old loading-up method and to convince the clubs that instead of taking the easy way of filling the gaps with outside talent, they must use their baseball sense and develop what they have.

All rules at times may be broken, but it is necessary to be very careful. This is said from experience for no

plan has ever been evolved that did not become sidetracked under the stress of the occasion. Likewise, it must always be borne in mind that things cannot run smoothly all the time. The thing to do when questions of dispute arise is to thresh them out at once before the entire board of directors, composed of one representative from each club. If teams would arrange for some older and respected man of good character to become bench manager, the increased knowledge of inside baseball which they will get, will help to do away with the wish for outside help.

Much in home talent baseball depends upon the type of men handling the teams and representing them on the board. The higher the caliber, the more vision the men will have of the scheme as a whole, which is not to think solely of any one game or any one season, but the entire future of baseball. In this respect, the Southern Wisconsin league has been very fortunate. Such leagues must be very careful to whom they listen. They must not let the gambling element creep in. The fans come to the games and are part of it, but matters of operation and of rules must be enforced from the standpoint of the good of the game and of the league. It will be found that the crowds that follow home talent baseball will soon learn these things. Knowing that it is impossible to load up, they root for the team and the individual players, many of whom they know personally, and their sense of sportsmanship is more apt to come to the fore.

The question of umpiring is one that affects both teams and crowds. The Southern Wisconsin League uses the double umpire system. Each team provides a home man as an umpire. This season, these umpires are being sent out on the road and but twice during the balance of the season will they officiate where their home team plays. This plan is found more satisfactory than any other and does away with much ranting against the "umps."

Janesville seems to be working out its baseball problem satisfactorily, and its methods may be of interest to others. It is fortunate that the local Y. M. C. A., through a memorial fund, has a community boys' work director, devoting his time to work outside of the "Y" building. This man this spring had a grade-parochial school baseball league and a junior league of boys in junior high and parochial schools. There were two hundred and eighty one boys in these circuits. This is a wonderful thing for building future baseball greats.

This year, for the first time in several years, the high school had a baseball team and enjoyed a remarkable season, due to some extent, to the fact that the players had had some sandlot experience and to the fact, that the coach was a fine player himself, and a member of the home talent team. The interesting fact is that the boys petitioned for baseball and when the calls for track and for baseball were issued, there were sixty out for baseball and twenty two for track. In the summer, the city playgrounds system of five playgrounds has junior and senior baseball leagues. These operate all summer and are the means of creating a baseball appetite. Then comes the home talent league, besides several other teams in town.

It would seem that if every town could carry out this idea that baseball would be a permanent institution in the small town. The home talent league is not amateur in fact. But where teams pay their men only out of the profits at the end of the season, that makes the players earn their keep, and to an extent, the home talent league may be said to be amateur in spirit. It would be even better were the leagues to be actually amateur, but thus far it has not been possible to put over this plan, though the writer would like to see the day come when it could be.

The writer has been told in interviews with the athletic directors of two great universities that they feel university baseball is handicapped because the boys are not permitted to play baseball in the summer where they are paid money, or where a gate charge is made, or where other members of the team are paid. Any comments upon this situation are dangerous.

It would seem that in home talent baseball there is a practicable method for solving the small town baseball situation. If each team were to be backed by an organization such as a Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Kiwanis or Lions club, it would be raised to a higher standard of confidence in its proper conduct. If further, it had a statement of encouragement from organized baseball—for it possibly may help to develop players as knowledge in the game grows and coaching methods improve—it would be easier to sell the home talent baseball idea to players, fans and business men. And if its possibilities in the spirit of the amateur could be developed and maintained, perhaps colleges would recognize it as a proper field for their baseball athletes.

The writer has hopes of seeing

home talent baseball made a national movement. That may be a dream, but it already has attracted nation-wide publicity. There must be some merit to it or it would never have been given such notice. One or two other states now have leagues on somewhat the same plan. There is a field here ready for sowing. Who will arrange for the cultivators and the harvesters?

Changes in the Coaching Personnel for 1925

Sam Hill, a former Illinois football and track athlete, who has been working for two years at Fairmount College, Wichita, Kansas, will this fall coach the football teams at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

The Western Conference will have two new football coaches. Dr. C. W. Spears, the Dartmouth guard who has been highly successful as football coach at West Virginia succeeds Bill Spaulding who has resigned at Minnesota to become director of athletics at the Southern Branch of the University of California.

George Little who has been Yost's right-hand man at Michigan becomes director of athletics and football coach at the University of Wisconsin, succeeding Jack Ryan who will coach the ends at Northwestern University.

K. L. "Tug" Wilson recently elected Director at Northwestern Univ. will be the youngest director in the Western Conference. Wilson won his honors as a track and basketball man at the University of Illinois and for the last four years has been director of athletics at Drake University. Ossie Solem becomes director of athletics at Drake University.

W. H. Hughes last year football coach at Oberlin becomes director of athletics and football coach at De Pauw. Dean McEachron of Grinnell College will succeed Hughes at Oberlin.

T. C. Kasper for the last two years director of athletics at Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., has resigned to accept a position of director of athletics and coach at New Columbus College, Sioux Falls, S. D. Kasper succeeds Frank McCormick, commander of the American Legion of South Dakota who will devote his time to law practice and football officiating.

Polly Wallace the old Ames athlete who has been director of athletics at Cornell College goes to Oklahoma A. & M. as assistant football coach. He will be succeeded by a classmate, Dick Barker, who has been wrestling coach and assistant in football at Michigan.

Ike Armstrong who has been assisting Ossie Solem at Drake University is the new director of athletics and football coach at Utah University.

Leo Novak after several years of successful coaching at Cedar Rapids High School takes charge of athletics in the high school at Parkersburg, W. Va.

Aubrey Devine, all American half-back on Howard Jones Iowa team in 1920 will assist his former coach at the University of Southern California this fall.

Jack Craugle last year coach at the University will assist Gwynn Henry this fall at the University of Missouri, succeeding Harry Kippe, who returns to Michigan as assistant coach.

Charles E. Dorais, the old Notre

Dame quarterback, who has been coaching at Gonzaga, has accepted the position of football coach at the University of Detroit.

Ira T. Carrithers, formerly Director of Athletics at Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, now with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company located in Cedar Rapids, will officiate each Saturday this fall in the Missouri Valley and Western Conference.

Mr. James W. Coleman, who had a very successful year as Director of Athletics at the University of Akron, Ohio, will return for a second year at this University.

(Continued on page 47.)

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The Amateur Athletic Federation

(Continued from page 13)

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The National Collegiate Athletic Association

In 1904 the college presidents representing the leading institutions in the United States were asked to meet in New York to consider the advisability of abolishing football as an intercollegiate sport. After considerable discussion it was agreed that intercollegiate football, as well as other forms of intercollegiate athletics were of value, if properly administered, and as a result, the National Collegiate Athletic Association was organized for the purpose of regulating and supervising college athletics throughout the United States so that they "might be maintained on an ethical plane in keeping with the dignity and high purpose of education." Since that time one hundred and seventy-five of the leading colleges and universities of the United States have united as members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association whose purposes are as follows:

(1) The upholding of the principle of the institutional control of all collegiate sports and responsibility for them.

(2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.

(3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.

(4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.

(5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with high standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.

(6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.

(7) The supervision of the regulation, and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.

(8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association has recommended eligibility standards which have been adopted in whole or in part by all of the twenty-five college conferences which have been formed; it conducts each year a National Track and Field Meet after all of the conference meets have been held for the purpose of determining the individual champions in track and field; and further, it publishes each year the rules for football, basketball, track and field, swimming, boxing, wrestling and soccer. The National Collegiate Athletic Association has been a dominating influence for better athletics in the colleges of the United States.

General Palmer E. Pierce has been the active President of this association for nineteen years with the exception of one year when he was serving with troops in Europe in the Great War. Dean Frank W. Nicolson of Wesleyan University has served as Secretary and Treasurer from the beginning of the association and Dean S. W. Beyer of Iowa State College, who served as acting President during General Pierce's absence, has held a number of offices including that of Vice-President since the organization of the association.

The United States Lawn Tennis Association

The United States Lawn Tennis Association was formed in 1881, with thirty-six delegates from thirty-three clubs at the organization meeting. Today the Association embraces the entire territory of the United States, with seventy-three clubs as direct members and eighteen district and sectional associations affiliated with it, totalling a membership of seven hundred and fifty clubs and approximately seventy-five thousand individuals.

In its forty-fifth year the United States Lawn Tennis Association continues with fundamentally the same aims and purposes for which it was organized—to standardize and popularize the game as an international sport, to govern the eligibility of clubs, and thus to have control over

the qualifications of tournament players.

The first annual tournament of the Association was held at the Newport, R. I., Casino in 1881 to determine the championship of the United States. The competition was open only to members of clubs affiliated with the national organization and each club was entitled to enter two doubles and four single teams. For thirty-four years, starting with the first annual tournament, the Casino continued making tennis history and tennis champions. During its forty-five years of existence, twelve men have held the presidency, and throughout the roster of its officers, one may read the history of champions. It is most fitting and inspiring that these personalities who have figured so prominently in tennis as arbitrators and benefactors should have first known the game as prominent players.

General Robert Shaw Oliver was first president. Dr. James Dwight, who held the presidency for twenty-one years, is commonly referred to as the dean of tennis. R. D. Sears and Dr. Dwight were the first players of prominence in this country and as a result of their experiments and innovations, many departures were introduced and the game took on a scientific aspect. H. W. Slocum, Jr. was national champion in 1888 and 1889, and Robert D. Wrenn in 1896 and 1897. Julian S. Myrick, in addition to being president of the U. S. L. T. A., was president of the West Side Tennis Club and a member of the 1924 Olympic Tennis Team. Hon. Dwight F. Davis, president in 1923, and now Assistant Secretary of War, was the donor of the Davis Cup and was a member of the Davis Cup team for the first three years of its competition. The 1924 president, George W. Wightman, besides being an ardent tennis enthusiast himself, is the husband of Hazel Hotchkiss, many times a champion and still an international player.

Since the organization of the U. S. L. T. A. tennis has grown from a curiosity to a popular and accepted sport. Today, tennis fans run the gamut of enthusiasm together with the ardent followers of golf and baseball. That the game has advanced in recent years into a highly spectacular medium for those who merely look on may be gathered from the fact that concrete stadiums are now built just for this sport. Intercollegiate championships have been in existence for more than thirty years, municipal courts are provided throughout the United States and scores of nations compete in international matches.

A list of sanctioned tournaments is published at the opening of each season and at such matches the referees, linesmen, and umpires are furnished by the Umpires' Association. Three hundred and fifty sanctioned tournaments have been arranged for 1925. The exploits of the Davis Cup team have been financed since 1900, and last year representatives of the Association were sent to the Olympic Games in Paris and to the Women's International Tennis Matches.

The United States Lawn Tennis Association has made steady and rapid progress through four decades and has been the impelling factor in the standardization and popularity of tennis as an international sport.

Changes in the Coaching Personnel for 1925

(Continued from page 45)

W. H. Cowell, Director of Athletics and football coach at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire, will return for his ninth year at New Hampshire. Cowell is recuperating after summer school work, fishing for trout in northern New England.

Elmer Layden, one of Rockne's star backfield men in 1924, has accepted the position of Director of Athletics at Columbia College, Dubuque, Iowa, according to recent announcements. Eddie Anderson, his predecessor, is to be the new football coach at DePaul University, Chicago.

Dan B. Dougherty, a graduate of the University of Chicago, who was football coach at Grinnell College, and now in business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, will officiate each Saturday this fall, having accepted a schedule of Eastern and Western Conference games.

Mr. Fielding Yost, after a busy summer planning for an enlarged program of work at Michigan and with his summer coaching school, is now taking a short vacation at Walling, Tennessee.

Mr. George H. Pritchard, who was considered for the position as Director of Physical Education at the University of Delaware, has decided to stay at Hiram where he has been doing splendid work in physical education and athletics.

Tom Johnson, Director of Physical Training, Marinette, Wisconsin, has decided not to accept an attractive university position but will stay on at Marinette.

J. F. Miller, Director of Athletics, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina, reports that he will carry on next year with but few changes in his coaching staff. Miller,

who was formerly at Albion College and before that at the University of Missouri, has good prospects for a successful football season.

Mr. C. W. Whitten, DeKalb, Illinois, permanent secretary of the Illinois High School Athletic Association, in addition to his present duties has agreed to serve as Commissioner for the Little Nineteen this coming year.

Head Coach Ernest Bearg, University of Nebraska, has announced that Bill Day, Leo Schere, "Bub" Weller, former Nebraska linemen, will coach the Nebraska line this year. Henry Schulte, who for a number of years has been line coach at Nebraska,

will devote all of his time in the future to his track and field work.

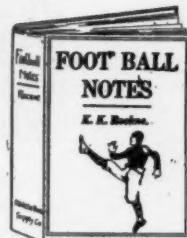
Graham E. Harris, a graduate of Coe College, where he won his letters in football, basketball, baseball and track, has accepted the position of director of the Junior College athletic teams at Santa Ana, California.

Leonard Paulu, football coach, Oskaloosa High School, has accepted the position as assistant coach at Washington High School, Cedar Rapids. Paulu was a former record holder in the sprints in the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The summer coaching course at the University of Illinois closed August 1.

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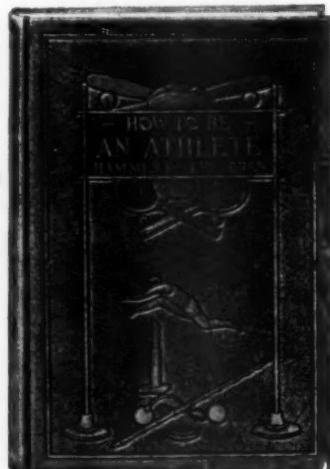
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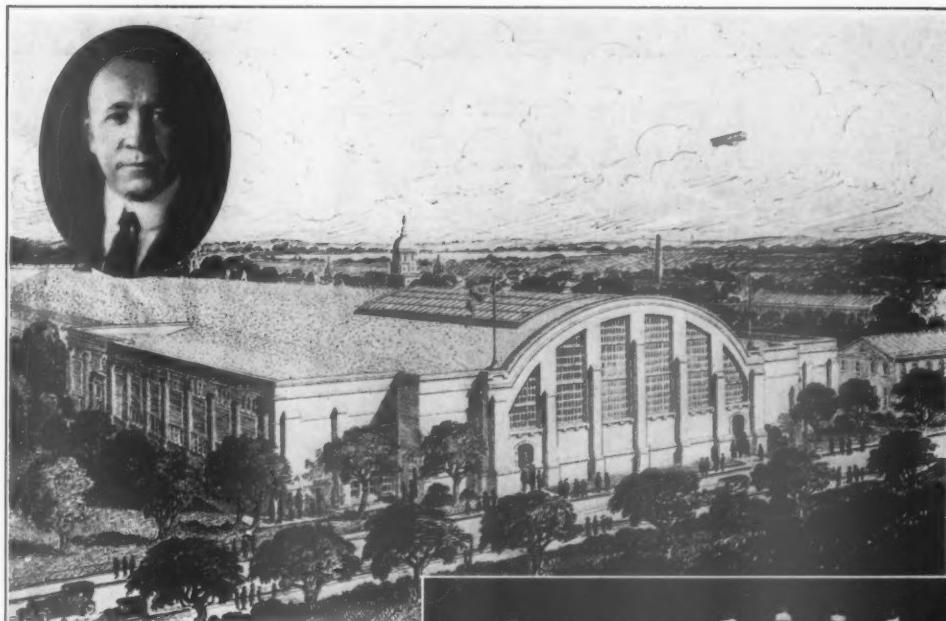
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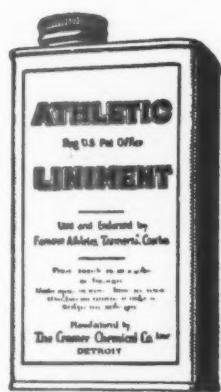
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